

U I A E

A I M A N A U

a question and answer guide to the Missouri  
state correctional system

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MISSOURI  
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
AND HUMAN RESOURCES

PLANNING, RESEARCH AND EVALUATION UNIT

FEBRUARY, 1988

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## I. Introduction

The Department of Corrections and Human Resources is experiencing record growth in the number of individuals supervised or in custody and also in terms of budget, staffing, and facility construction. The Department operates in a dynamic environment which daily challenges managers and staff to maintain a safe, humane, and efficient correctional system. This report represents an attempt to provide managers, employees, concerned citizens, and state officials with information to form a basic understanding of the Department's operation.

We wish to thank those in the Department that have contributed toward the completion of this publication. Division Directors, Institution Heads, and other Department managers all made important suggestions and recommendations for information to be included in the report. We have been able to include most, if not all, of the items suggested. Angie Adams, a student intern from Lincoln University, began initial data collection and was of valuable service in surveying section heads to track down missing information. The Department's Planning Steering Committee originated the concept of a question and answer publication which addressed most of the issues and concerns of the public and other state administrators.

This report is arranged in a question and answer format with brief introductory paragraphs for each section. Our original idea was to produce a very short and informal publication addressing the twenty most commonly asked questions. The project grew to over seventy questions and a variety of graphs and tables. The publication will be issued on an annual basis with semi-annual supplemental revisions of the five appendices.



## II. Corrections and the Criminal Justice System

The state's correctional system comprises a major part of the total criminal justice system in Missouri. Budget outlays for correctional services amounted to \$150,359,363. for operating expenses for FY-88. Nationwide, correctional systems absorb approximately 55% of the state criminal justice budget; however, in Missouri this figure is somewhat lower, around 46%.

Incarceration rates have been increasing across the nation. In the states neighboring Missouri, Oklahoma has the highest rate while Iowa has the lowest rate of incarceration. In 1987, Missouri's incarceration rate (per 100,000 population) stood at 206 inmates, a rate somewhat lower than the national average of 216 inmates per 100,000 population.

Figure II-1

INCARCERATION RATES: 1985 - 1987  
FOR MISSOURI AND NEIGHBORING STATES  
SOURCE: CORRECTIONS YEARBOOK

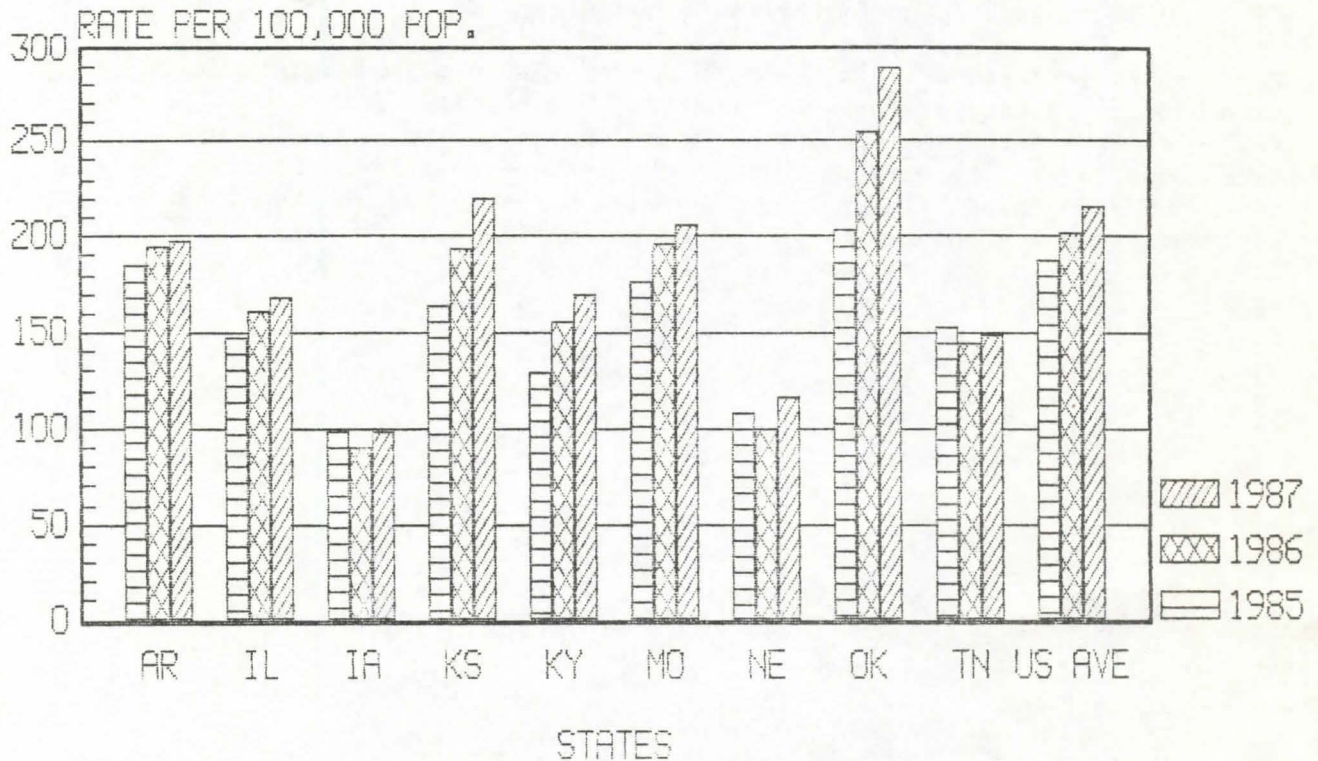


Figure II-2

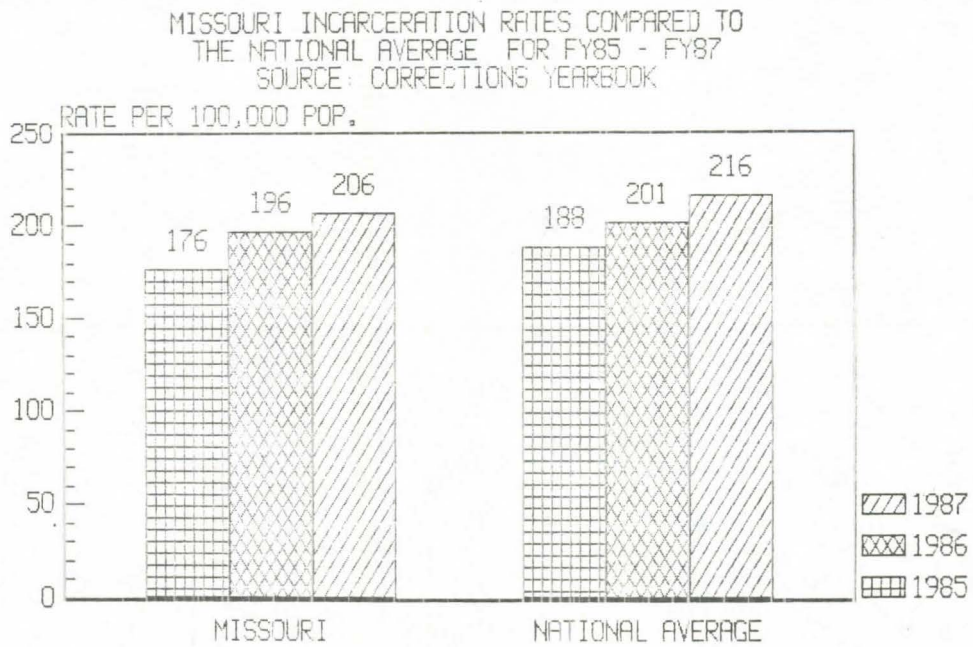


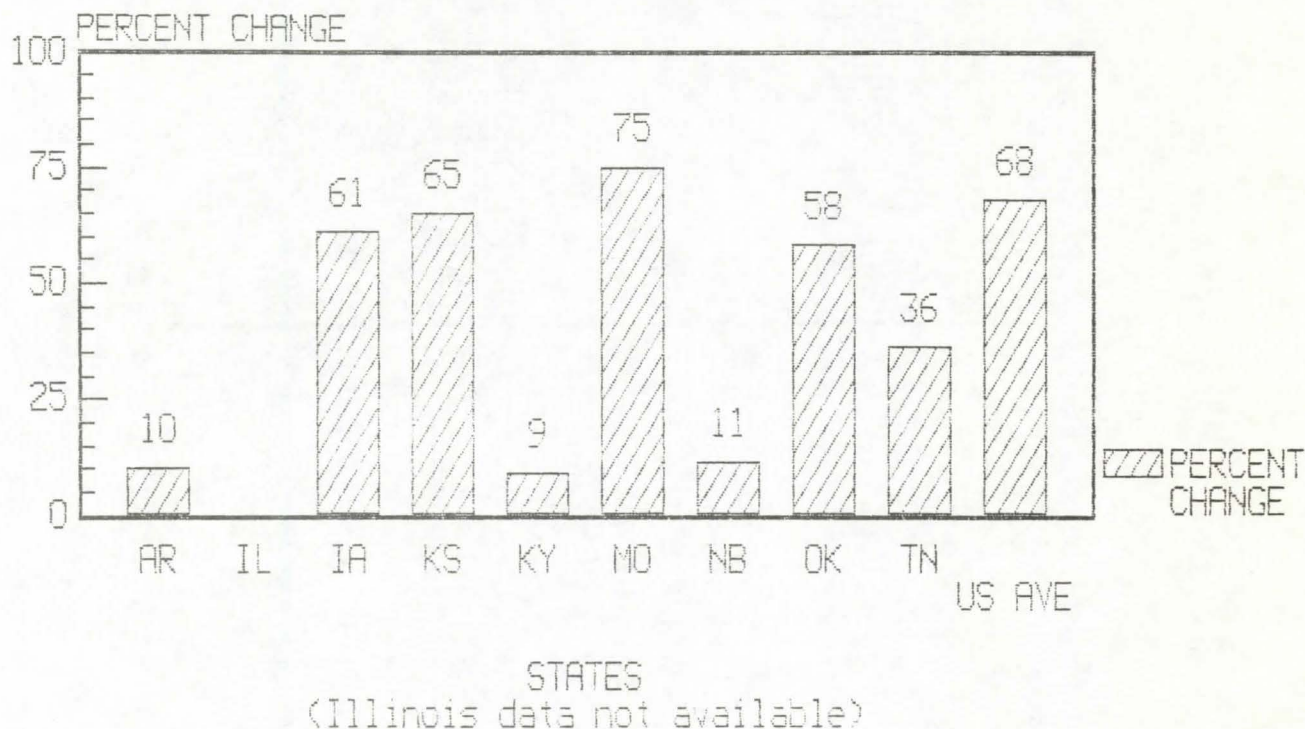
Figure II-3



In Missouri, approximately 42 inmates were committed to prison in 1985 for every 1000 offenses reported to law enforcement agencies. This matches the national average; however, this also represents a 75% increase since 1980 admissions.

Figure II-4

PRISON ADMISSIONS PER 1000 OFFENSES  
PERCENT CHANGE 1980 - 1985  
Source: BJS Sourcebook of Criminal  
Justice Statistics



For every inmate in prison in Missouri there are 3.3 offenders being supervised in their own communities through parole or probation supervision. This runs slightly higher than the national ratio of 2.9.

The following series of graphs will serve to illustrate additional features of the correction system in Missouri and how it compares with other state systems.



Figure II-5

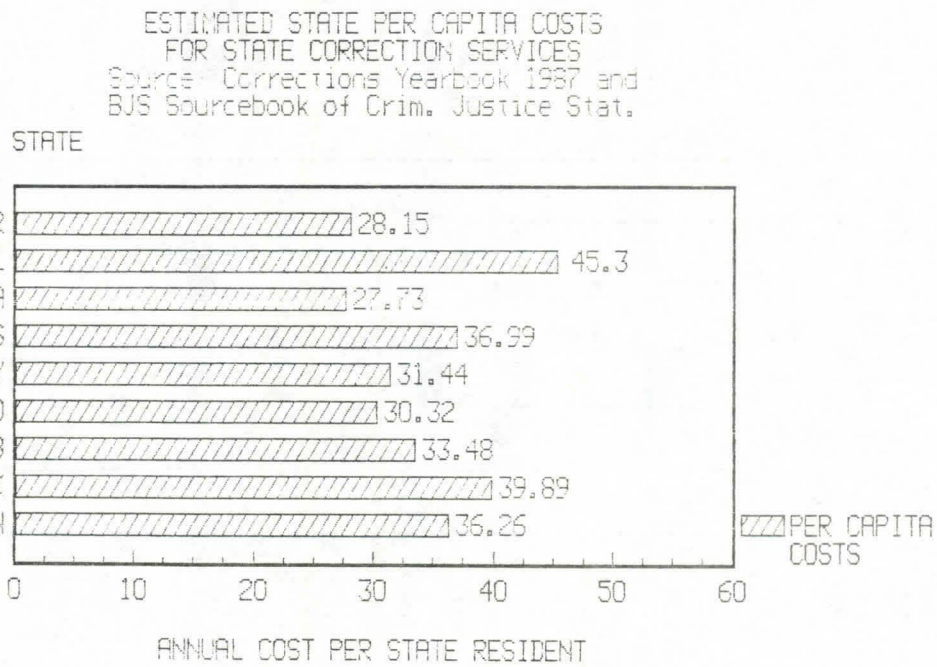


Figure II-6

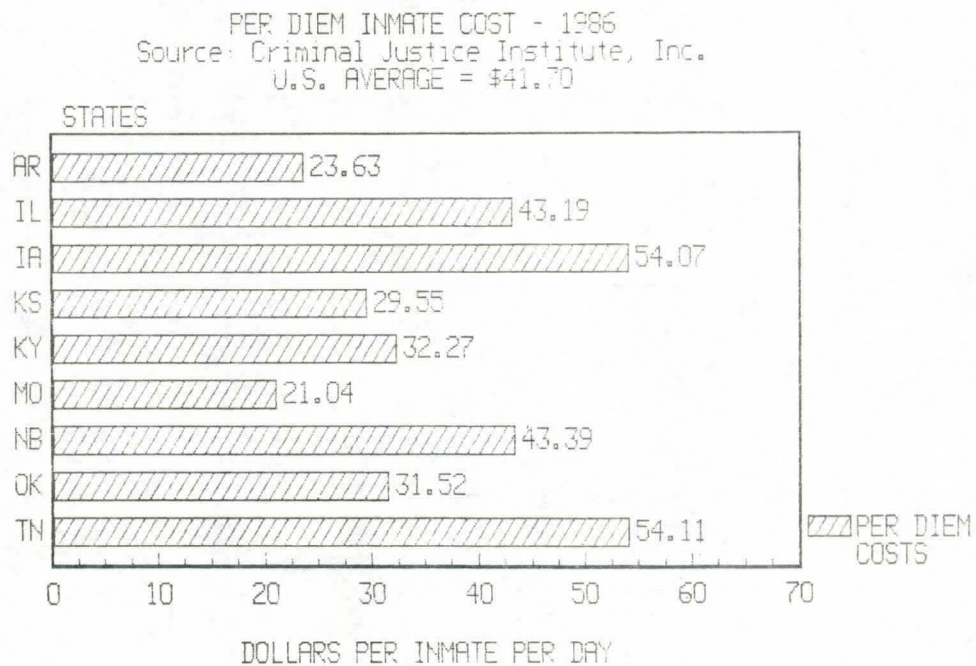


Figure II-7

PRISON POPULATION OVER TWO PERIODS  
PERCENT CHANGE IN PRISON POPULATION  
EXPERIENCED 1985-87 AND EXPECTED 1987-89  
Source: The Corrections Yearbook

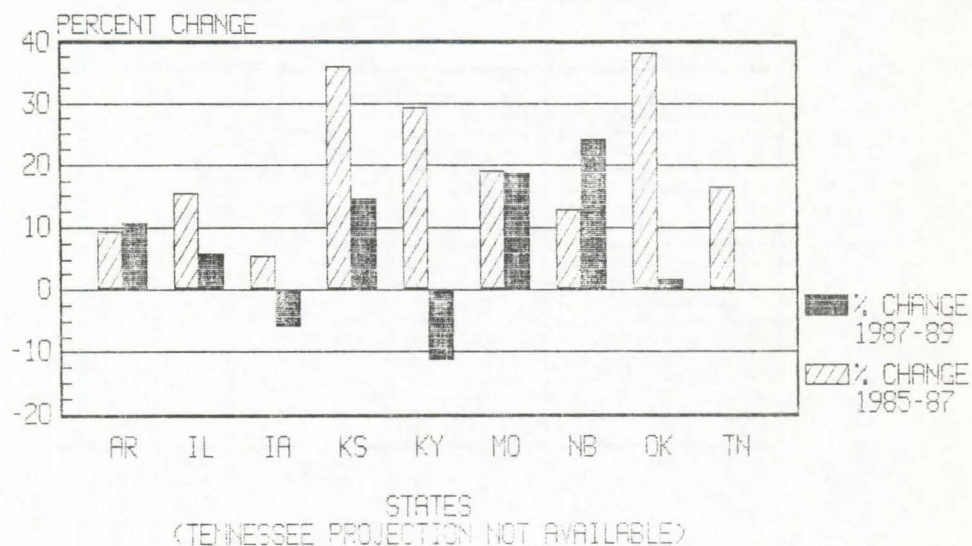
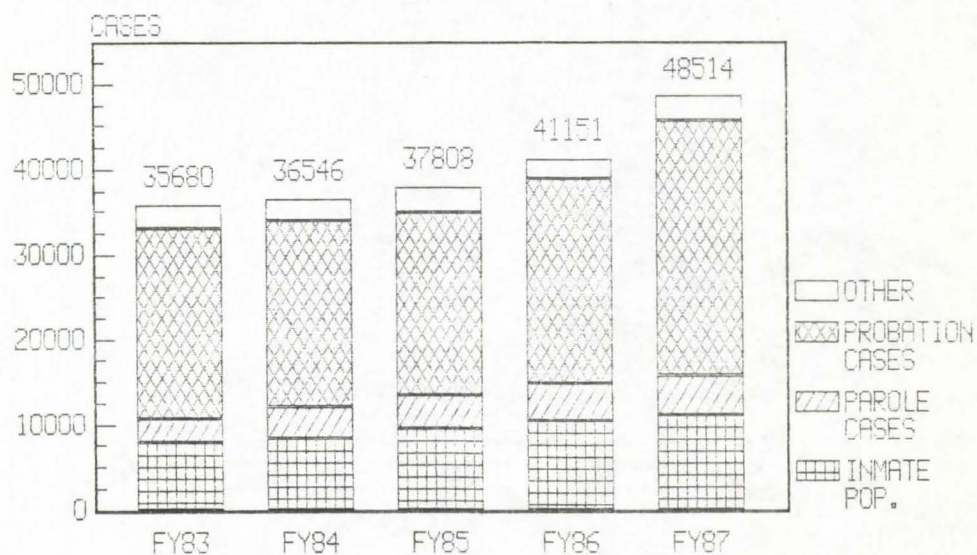


Figure II-8

TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL CASELOAD  
BY FISCAL YEAR  
FY83-FY87



### III. Budget and Administration

The Department of Corrections and Human Resources is organized into four divisions with a fifth organizational entity comprising the Office of the Director. Staff Training; Legal Counsel; Planning, Research and Evaluation; Internal Affairs; Information Systems; and Public Information are all functions handled by staff of the Office of the Director. The Board of Probation and Parole is responsible for releasing inmates from prison and is charged with supervision of parole and probation clients in the community. Institutional activity is handled by the Division of Adult Institutions (DAI) and the Division of Classification and Treatment (DCT). Medical, education, mental health, new inmate reception and initial diagnostic evaluation, and other treatment functions are the responsibilities of DCT. DAI is chiefly responsible for custody and security and the daily operation of the prison facilities. The Division of Administration handles all fiscal, personnel, facility maintenance, and inmate banking functions, as well as overseeing the operation of the Missouri Correctional Industries program.

Figure III-1

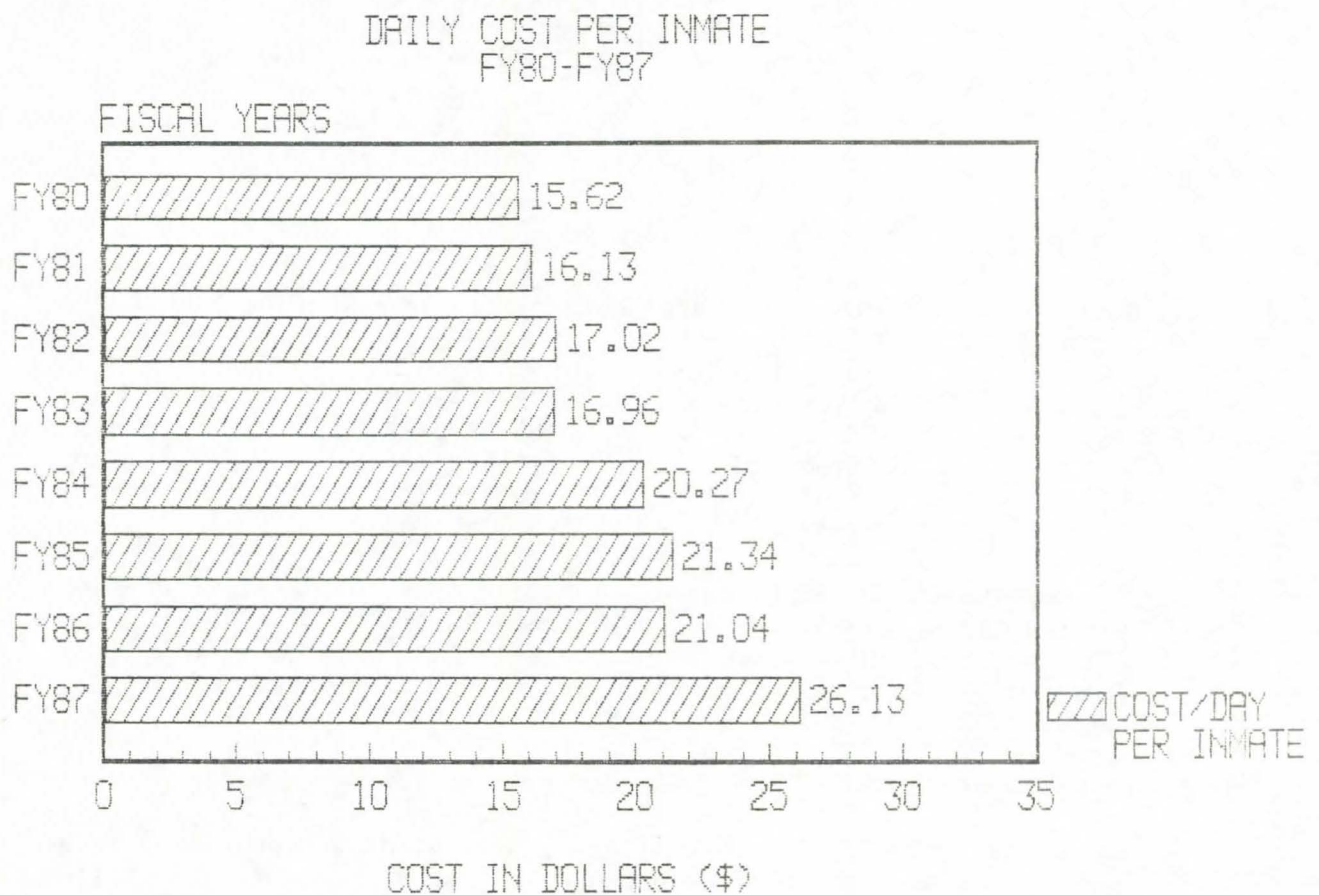
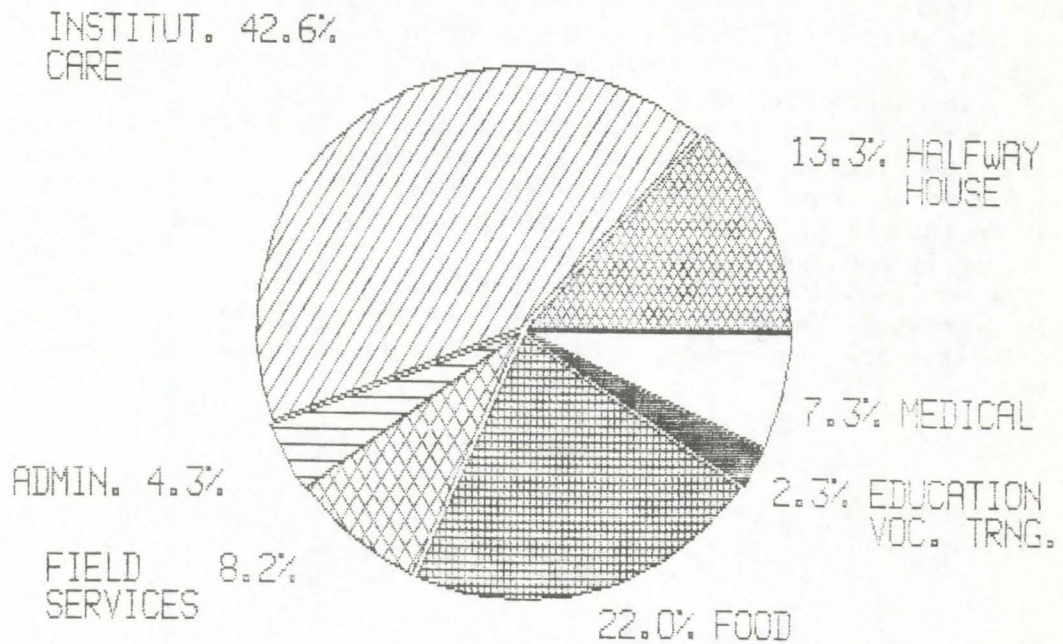




Figure III-2

# FISCAL YEAR 1987 BUDGET EXPENDITURES FOR E & E FUNDS



1. What is the Departmental budget amount for the past five fiscal years?

FY-84	\$ 72,723,113
FY-85	88,488,597
FY-86	111,698,224
FY-87	136,720,703
FY-88	150,359,363

The Department has experienced a 106% increase in operating budget for the period FY-84 - FY-88. The FY-89 initial budget request is \$202,193,609., which would amount to a 178% increase over the six year period and a 34.5% increase over FY-88. The FY-88 budget represented a 10% increase over FY-87.

2. How much of the Department's budget goes to Halfway House contractors?

For FY-87, \$5,887,500.00, or slightly over 4% of the operating budget, was appropriated for halfway house services. A total of \$4.7 million was spent on halfway house services which includes services to inmates, parolees, and probationers. A shortage of halfway house contract beds was partially responsible for the decreased level of spending.

3. *How much of the Department budget goes to cover contract and non-contract medical expenses?*

For FY-87, the following amounts were spent:

Contracted Medical Services	\$931,452.00
Non-contracted Medical Services	913,762.00
Drugs, Medicine & Supplies	736,650.00
Medical Lab - Equipment & Replacement	131,118.00

4. *What does it cost to feed the inmate population for one year?*

For FY-88, the food budget is \$9,070,484.00, which amounts to \$2.12 per inmate per day. Special diets are supplied when prescribed by a doctor.

#### IV. Staffing and Personnel

Over the period of FY-85 through FY-88 authorized staff positions in DOCHR have increased by 48%. Major staff increases in custody classes were experienced as new institutions came on-line and smaller increases in other classes were caused by the rapid growth in inmate population and field supervision workload. At the close of FY-88 the Department will have 4880.63 authorized staff positions.

##### Departmental Staffing

1. *How many employees work for the Department?*

The October 1987 payroll showed 4590 employees for DOCHR. This breaks down as follows:

Office of the Director	39
Division of Administration	184
Division of Classification & Treatment	1104
Division of Adult Institutions	2458
Probation and Parole	805

2. *How many volunteers work for the DOCHR?*

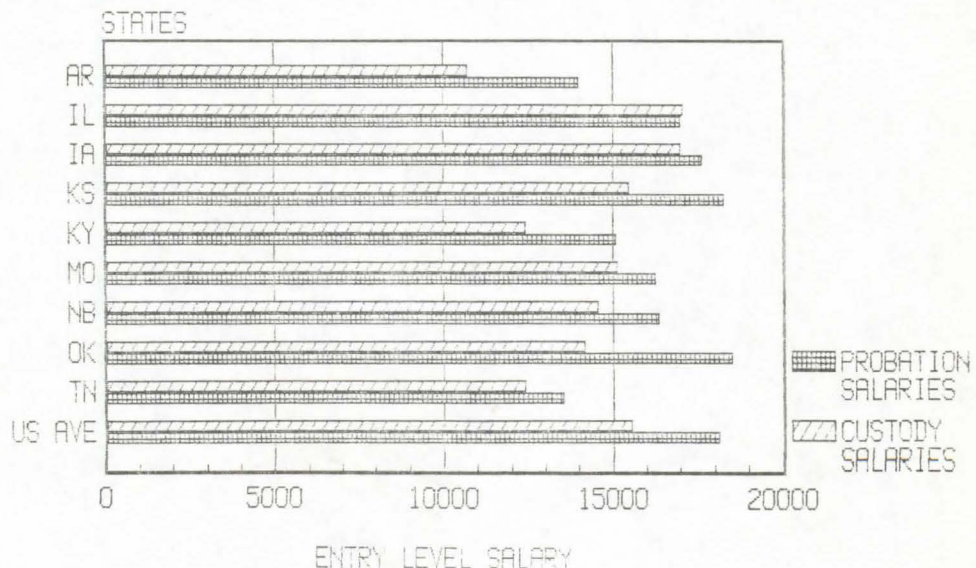
In October 1987 there were 822 active volunteers assisting in Department activities.

3. *What is the entry level salary for CO I and PPO positions?*

CO I	\$1298.00	to	\$1346.00	in 6 months
PPO I	\$1633.00	to	\$1701.00	in 6 months

Figure IV-1

ENTRY LEVEL SALARIES FOR CUSTODY & PPOs  
Source: Criminal Justice Institute, Inc.  
(Figures are for January 1, 1987)

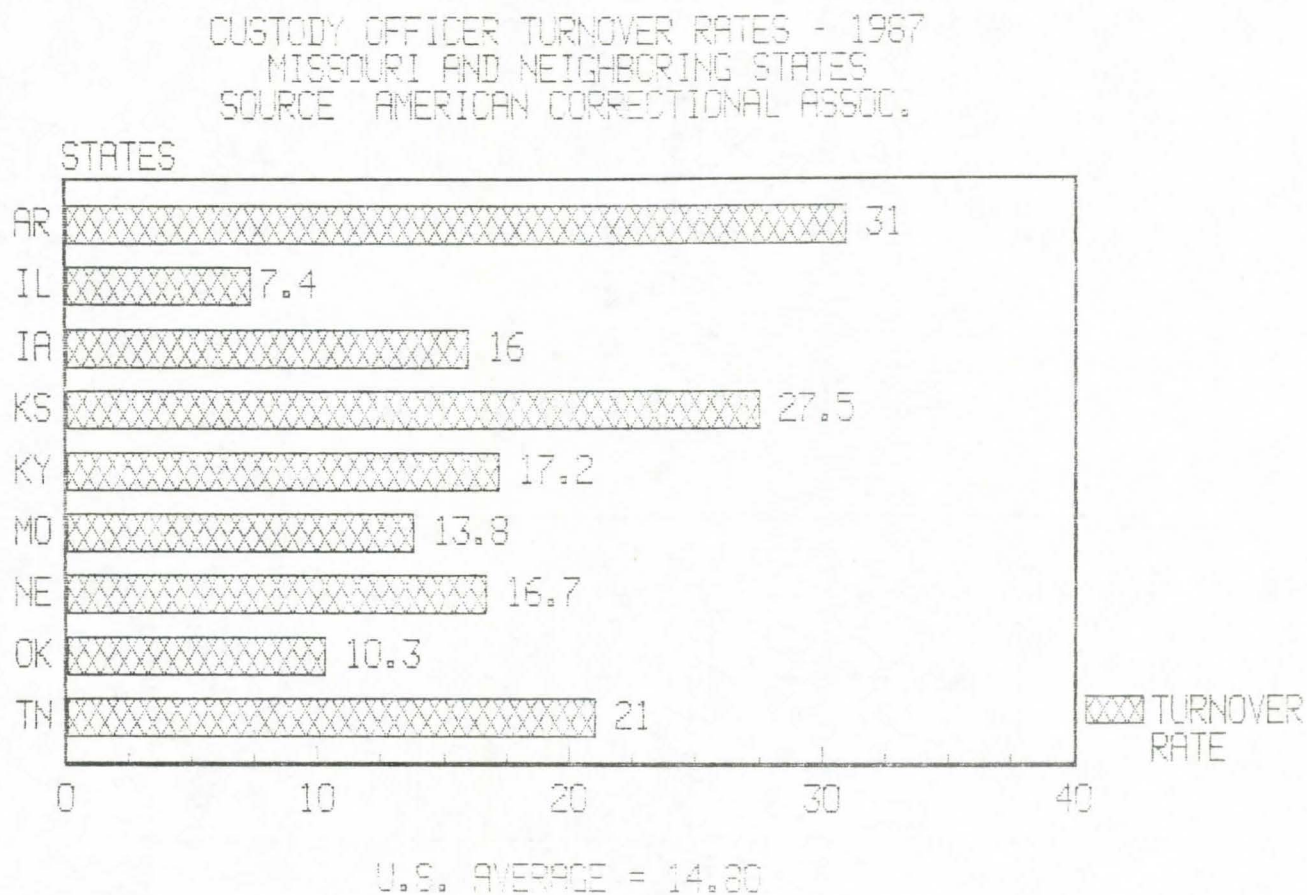




4. What is the custody officer turnover rate for Missouri and how does it compare to other states?

The turnover rate for FY-87 was 13.8% for custody officers. This rate is 23rd highest in the nation.

Figure IV-2



5. How many female officers are there?

Custody Officers	263
Probation/Parole Officers	201

6. How many minority employees work for the DOCHR?

Department records show the following racial breakdown for minority employees?

Black	294
Asian	13
Nat. American	6
Hispanic	<u>11</u>
	324

In addition, there are 1430 women employed by the Department.

Figure IV-3

AUTHORIZED STAFFING LEVELS FY86-FY88  
FOR CUSTODY OFFICERS AND SELECTED  
NON-CUSTODY STAFF

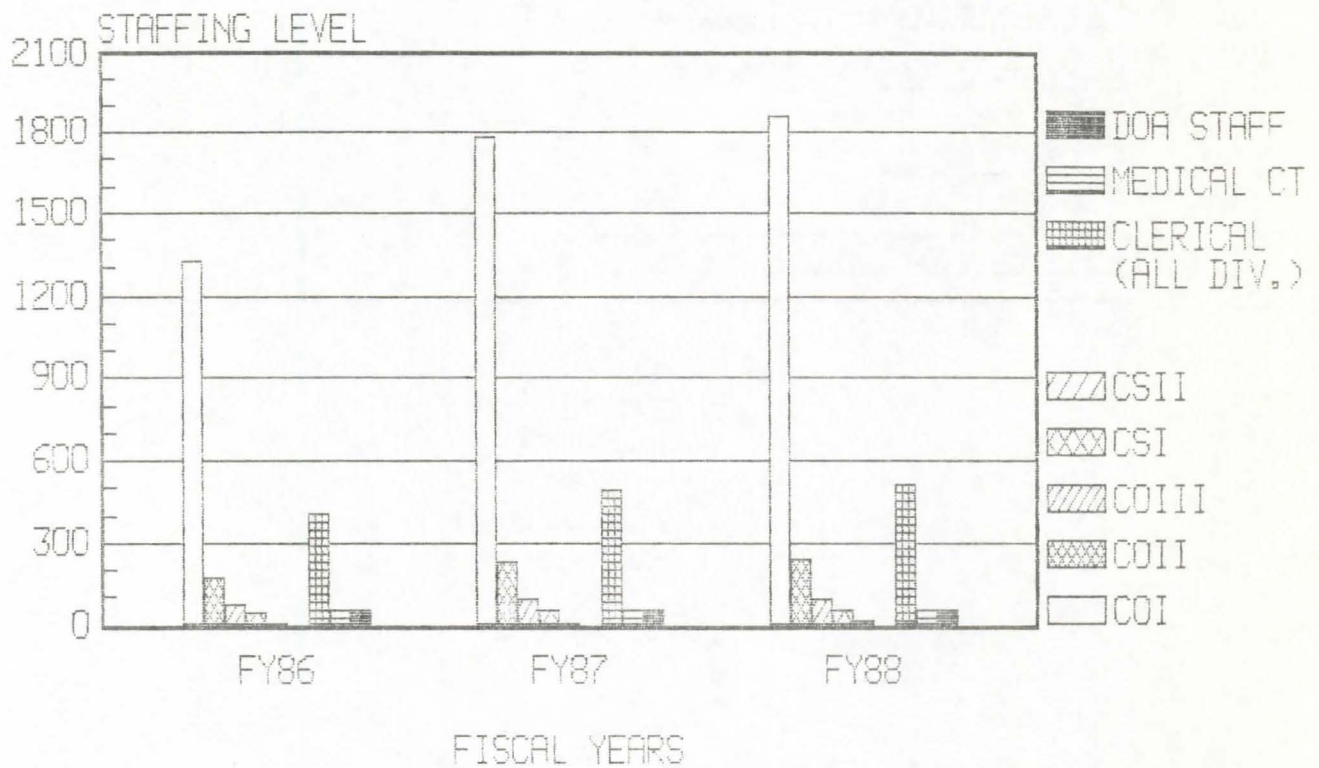
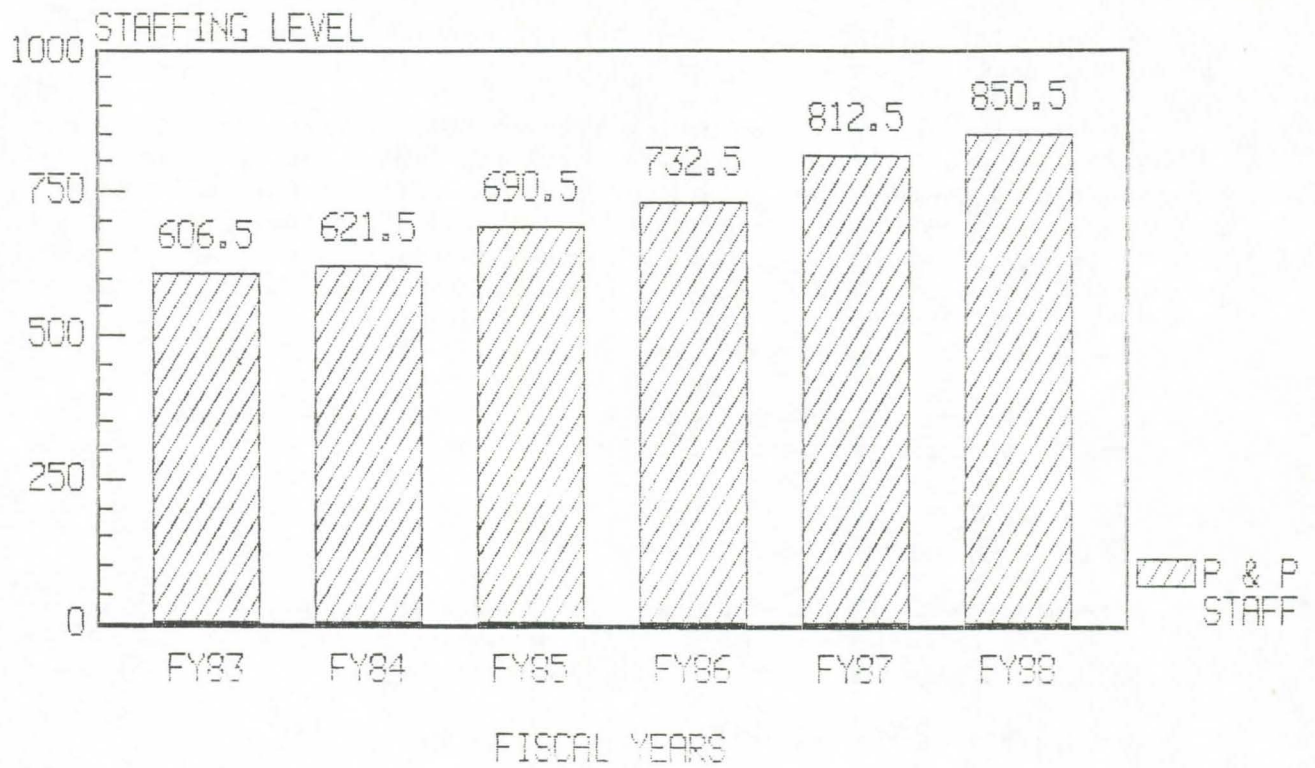


Figure IV-4

PROBATION AND PAROLE AUTHORIZED STAFFING  
LEVELS FOR FY83 THROUGH FY88





## V. Staff Development and Training

Department employees are encouraged to take advantage of training offered by training staff or by outside sources as funds are available. The Department's training budget for FY-88 is \$391,374.00, which represents a decline of 34% from the previous fiscal year, caused by budget and revenue restrictions.

*1. How many training hours are required for newly hired custody or probation/parole officers?*

160 hours of initial training are required for new custody staff. This includes 20 hours of firearms training (combined classroom and firing range). New Probation and Parole officers (classified as Social Service Trainees - SSTs) are given 144 classroom hours of training in the first six months on the job and an additional 104 hours of "on the job" training for the first year.

*2. How many additional annual training hours are required?*

An annual total of 40 hours of training is required by policy. This is true regardless of an officer's rank.

*3. How many CO Is were trained in FY-87? How many new Probation and Parole officers (SSTs) were trained in FY-87?*

A total of 908 CO Is went through training with an initial training dropout rate of approximately 5%. Also during FY-87, 94 new probation and parole SSTs went through initial training.

*4. Are there training requirements for non-custody staff?*

Department policy requires an average of 80 classroom hours of training for new non-custody staff.

*5. What is the training budget for FY-87 and FY-88?*

FY-87	\$592,374.00
FY-88	\$391,374.00

## VI. Prison Capacity and Construction

The prison population has been growing at an alarming rate over the past decade. Current prison facilities are filled beyond their original intended capacity and double bunking of inmates is now the rule rather than the exception. There are currently fourteen facilities in use with two more under construction. Since 1981, five new or converted facilities have been added to the state correctional system.

The prison population is projected to continue growing unless there is a major change in the rate of prison commitment and length of commitment. At the current rate of growth, additional prison facilities will be needed early in the next decade. Inmate needs as expressed in custody levels and classification scores must be closely examined to determine the most cost effective building design for future prisons. In addition, a new women's facility will be needed in the near future as the female inmate population outgrows its existing capacity at Chillicothe Correctional Center and the Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center.

Private industry participation in the construction of new facilities is being tested for the first time in the construction of the Potosi Correctional Center. The facility has been financed and constructed by private industry and will be acquired by the state through a lease purchase agreement.

### *1. What is the operating capacity of Missouri's prisons?*

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Population</u>
Missouri State Penitentiary	1954	1871
Fulton Reception & Diagnostic Center	256	313
Chillicothe Correctional Center	430	429
Missouri Training Center for Men	1800	1713
Missouri Eastern Correctional Center	1000	991
Farmington Correctional Center	1750	1530
Algoa Correctional Center	1150	1077
Boonville Correctional Center	780	589
Central Missouri Correctional Center	1200	1183
Renz Correctional Center	400	395
Ozark Correctional Center	490	446
State Correctional Pre-Release Center	250	249
St. Mary's Honor Center	181	192
Kansas City Honor Center	185	168
Halfway Houses	355	197

Due to ongoing renovation and other facility changes, the operating capacity is subject to change. These figures are for January, 1988.

### *2. What is the cost of constructing a new prison in Missouri?*

Potosi Correctional Center	\$56 million
Missouri Western Correctional Center	\$45 million
Missouri Eastern Correctional Center	\$25 million
Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center	\$32 million



3. What is the cost per (designed) bed in these new facilities?

Potosi Correctional Center	\$112,000.
Missouri Western Correctional Center	\$ 45,000.
Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center	\$ 62,500.
Missouri Eastern Correctional Center	\$ 50,000. (1980 costs)

4. Are Missouri's inmates housed in single or multiple person cells?  
What is the size (in square footage) of an inmate's cell?

The great majority of Missouri's inmates are housed in double occupant cells. This is currently the general practice unless there are special management problems involved such as protective custody or disciplinary problems requiring segregation. Based on a survey of several years ago, the average area per inmate in general housing was approximately 48 square feet while the average area in special housing was 54 square feet.

Figure VI-1

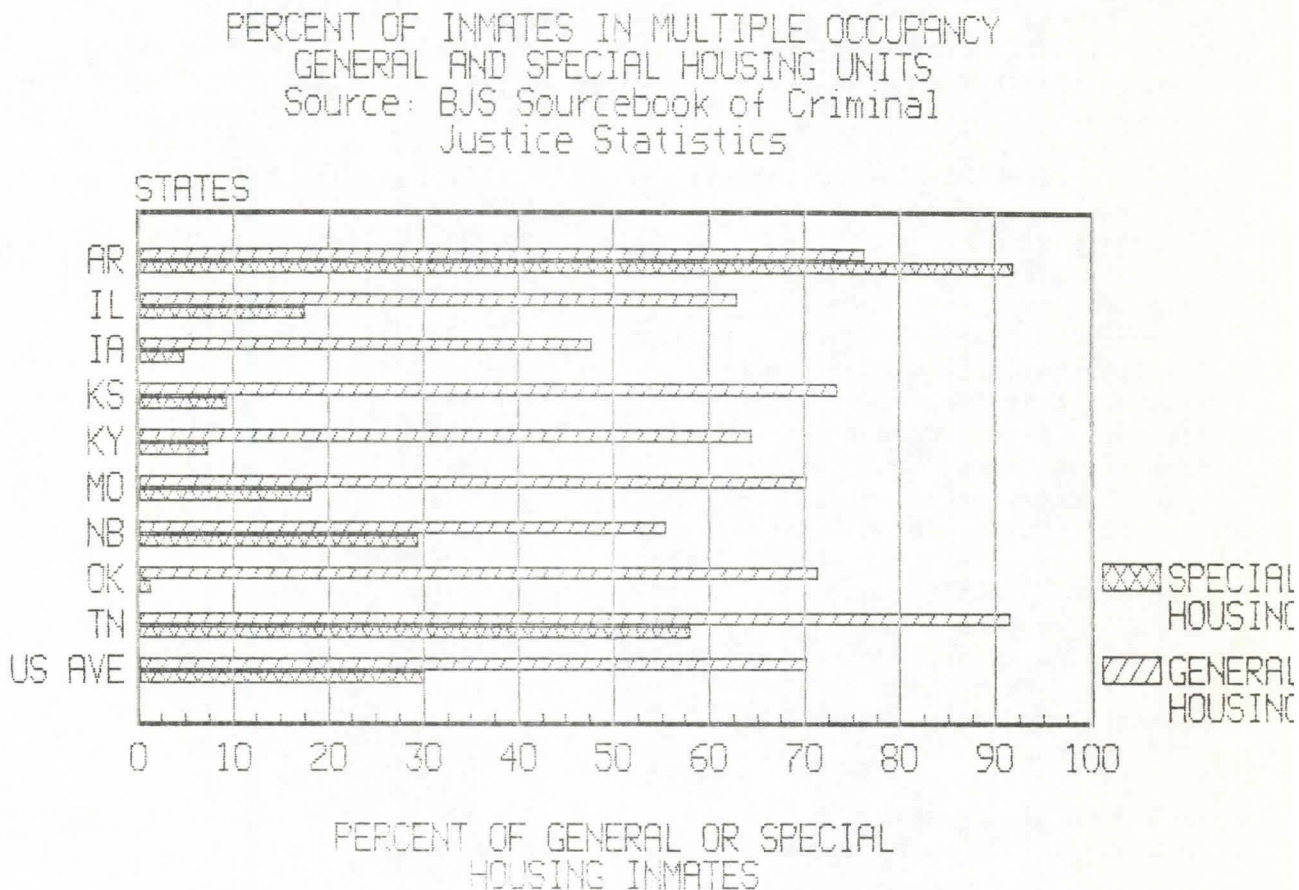
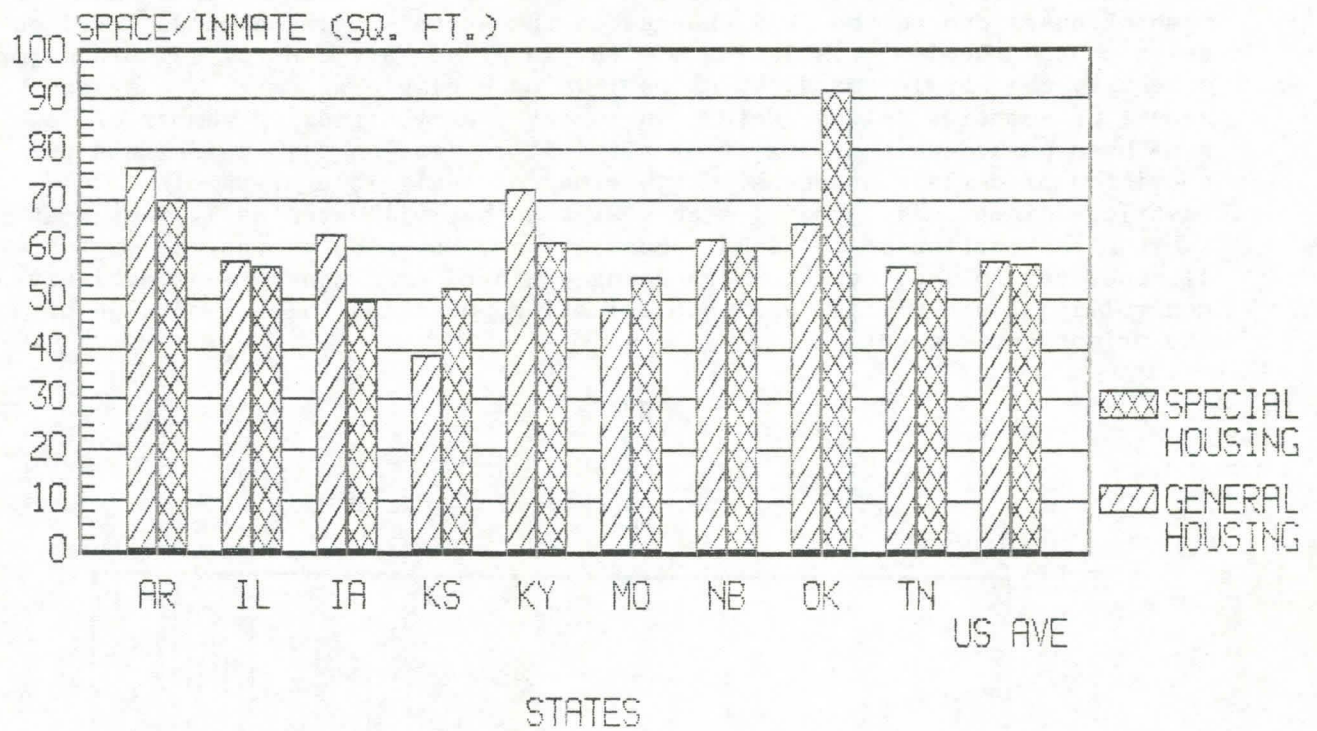




Figure VI-2

POPULATION DENSITY - SQ. FT. PER INMATE  
IN GENERAL AND SPECIAL HOUSING UNITS

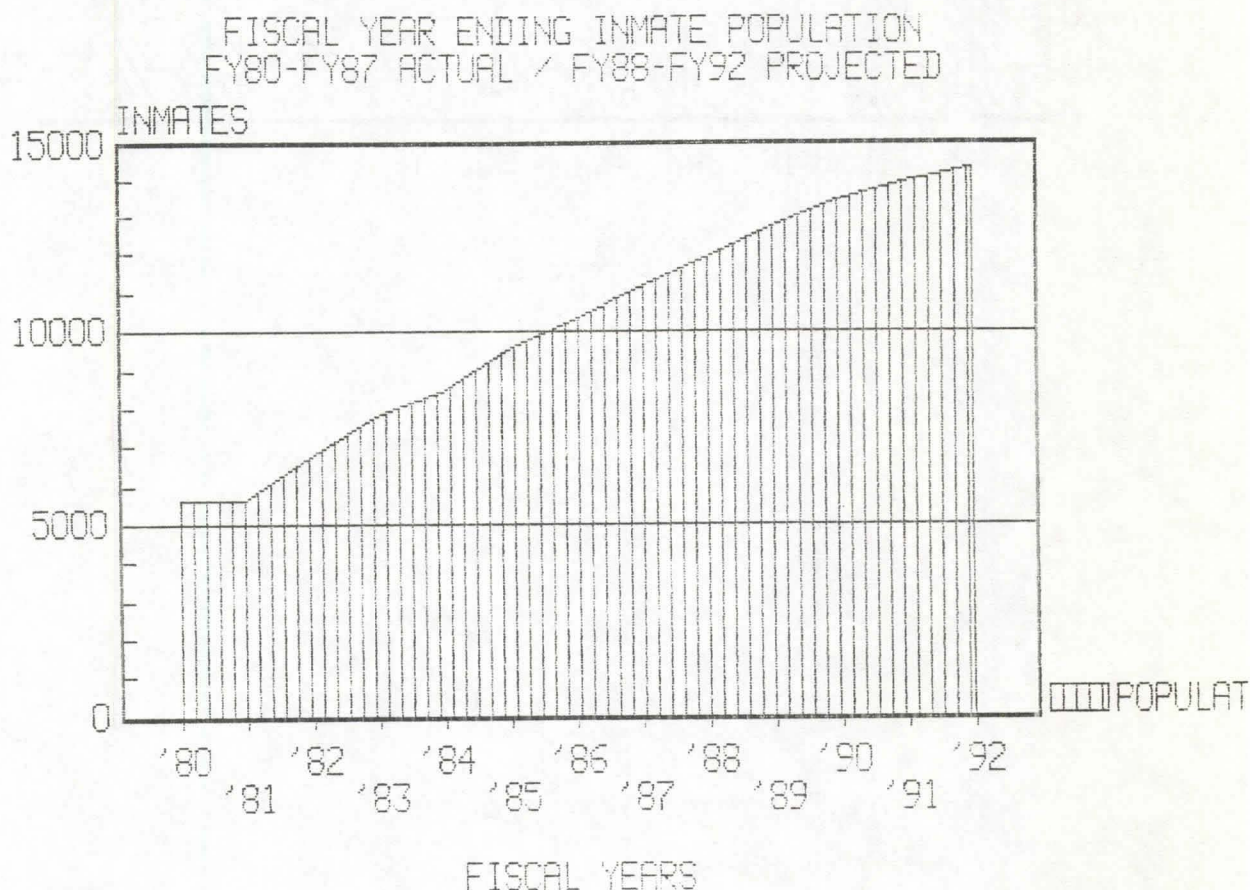
Source: BJS Sourcebook of Criminal  
Justice Statistics



## VII. Population Growth and Overcrowding

For the most part, only three factors control prison population growth - admissions, releases, and length of stay. This is a deceptively simple way of looking at a very complex and costly problem. Prison admissions and sentence lengths are subject to the decisions and actions of the sentencing court judges and prosecutors across the state. Admissions to prison have been increasing significantly since 1980 and prison sentences increased for some offenses due to the 1979 changes in the state's criminal code. Prison releases and the inmate's length of stay in prison are controlled to a major extent by the Parole Board, which reviews each eligible inmate's case and sets a presumptive release date. In recent years, a growing number of laws have been passed which restrict or prohibit release on parole for inmates convicted of certain offenses. This group of ineligible or parole restricted inmates is growing each year and they will eventually represent a substantial portion of the inmate population. New and innovative alternatives to incarceration are being explored as a means of effectively controlling, supervising, and rehabilitating potential inmates outside of the prison environment.

Figure VII-1



1. *What were the population figures for the past five fiscal years?  
(June 30th figures)*

FY-83	7,747
FY-84	8,389
FY-85	9,497
FY-86	10,257
FY-87	11,150

2. *What are the projected population figures for the next five fiscal years? (June 30th figures)*

FY-88	11,865
FY-89	12,721
FY-90	13,403
FY-91	13,941
FY-92	14,355

3. *What has been the female inmate population over the past five years and what is projected for the future?*

<u>Past Female Population</u>		<u>Projected Female Population</u>	
FY-83	292	FY-88	531
FY-84	317	FY-89	576
FY-85	361	FY-90	617
FY-86	418	FY-91	655
FY-87	515	FY-92	690

4. *What has been the number of inmates admitted to prison and released from prison over the past several years?*

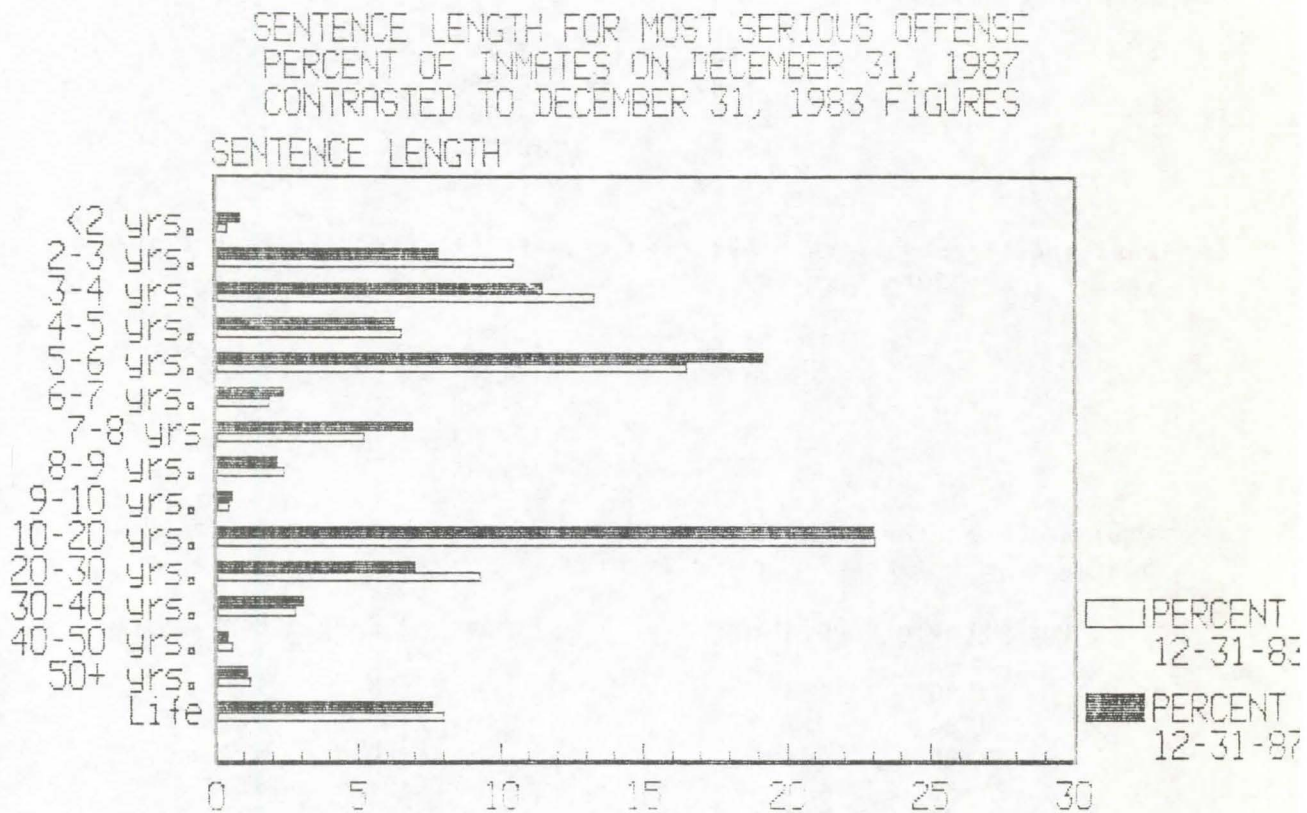
	<u>All Admissions</u>	<u>All Releases</u>	<u>Net Gain</u>
FY-83	3893	2881	1012
FY-84	4083	3485	598
FY-85	4627	3540	1087
FY-86	4974	4176	798
FY-87	5874	4966	908

5. *What is the average sentence length of inmates in prison?*

The average length of the single most serious sentence for inmates now in prison is 113.27 months (mean) (9.44 yrs.), with a median of 84 months (7 yrs.).



Figure VII-2



6. What was the average length of stay in prison prior to release for inmates released in FY-87?

The average (mean) length of prison stay prior to release was 36.65 months for inmates released in FY-87.  
The median length of stay was 25.30 months.

7. How many life sentence inmates are currently confined in prison?  
How many new life sentence inmates were admitted in FY-87?

There are currently 861 life sentence inmates in Missouri's prison system. Most of these are housed at MSP, MTCM, or MECC.  
During FY-87 there were 69 new life sentence inmates admitted to prison.

8. How many inmates are ineligible for parole release?

Currently there are 25 inmates with sentences of 30 years without parole, and another 177 inmates with at least 50 years without parole eligibility.

9. *How many inmates are on "death row" and when did the last execution take place?*

As of January 1, 1988, there were 52 inmates awaiting execution on death row. The last execution in Missouri occurred on February 26, 1965.

10. *Is Missouri considering any innovative programs to reduce prison overcrowding?*

A "House Arrest" program is currently authorized and is being established to move low risk inmates out of prison and back to their community under strict surveillance and supervision. Other programs, such as an inmate "cadet" program at BCC for younger inmates, are being explored as a means of offering alternatives to long prison sentences. A Halfway-In House or "Recycling Center" is now in operation in Kansas City to provide an alternative to parole revocation and to keep released inmates from returning to prison after a technical parole violation.

There is also a "120 day" probation release option available for sentencing judges to release newly committed inmates after a brief stay in prison (not to exceed 120 days) which allows the offender to serve the sentence under probation supervision.

### VIII. Prison Admission Statistics

The increasing rate of prison admissions is one of the major forces driving the increase in inmate population and the overcrowding problem. The number of offenders committed to prison by the courts has been increasing steadily over the past several years, but we have also seen an increase in parole or conditional release violation returns.

The admission process provides the Department with its first real opportunity to find out basic information about a new inmate. With the opening of the new Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center in 1987 we have been able to improve upon the admission process and spend some additional time learning about the needs and problems of the newly arrived inmates.

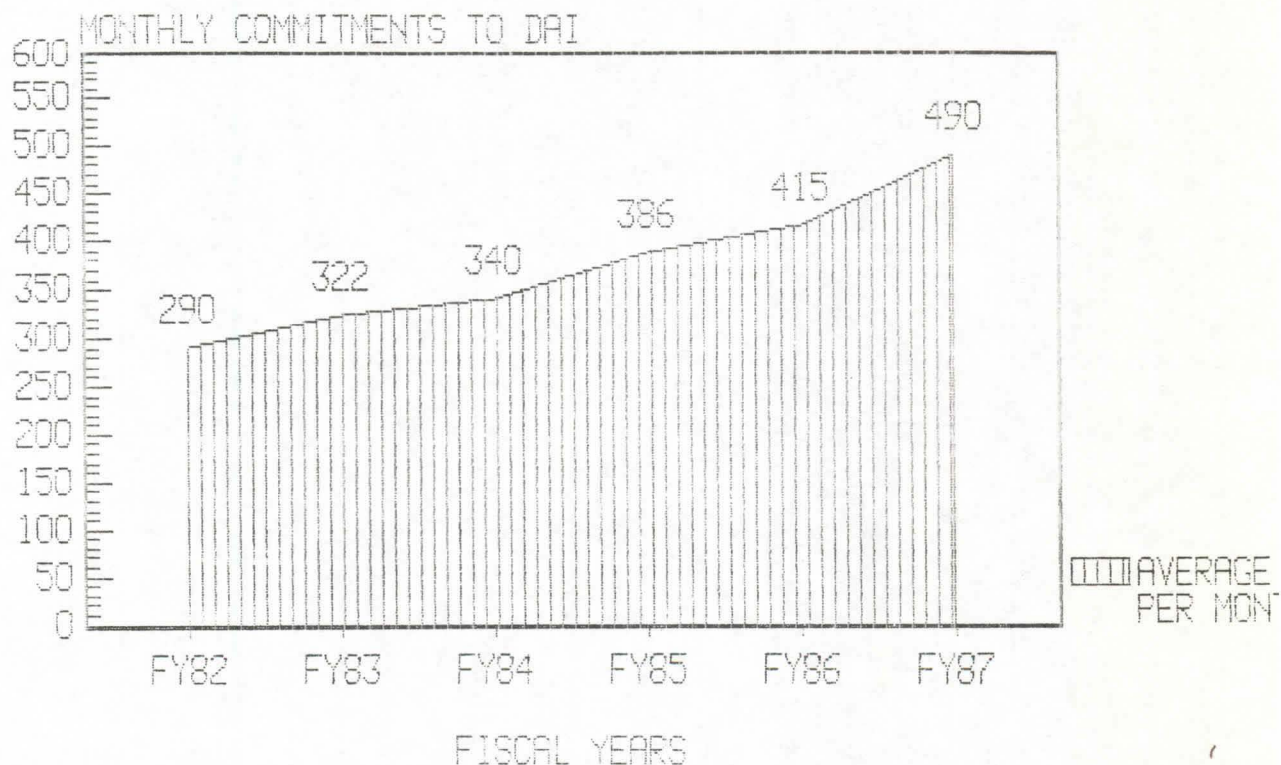
*1. How many inmates are admitted to Missouri's prison system each year?*

Prison admission totals by fiscal years are as follows:

FY-83	3466
FY-84	3594
FY-85	4371
FY-86	4634
FY-87	5413

Figure VIII-1

DOCHR WORKLOAD AVERAGE COMMITMENTS  
PER MONTH (ALL COMMITMENTS)  
FY82-FY87





2. *How many of our newly committed inmates have served prison time before?*

Based on Classification and Assignment data, recidivists made up 33.65% of our prison admissions in fiscal year 1987.

3. *How long are sentence lengths for those sentenced to prison in FY-87?*

The average (mean) sentence length for inmates admitted in FY-87 was 60.3 months, or slightly over five years. The median sentence length was 48 months.

4. *How many parole and/or conditional release violators are returned to prison each year?*

Annual Classification and Assignment reports show that the number of returned violators has increased over the past five years.

FY-83	605
FY-84	664
FY-85	1023
FY-86	994
FY-87	1125

5. *What was the gender, racial, and ethnic composition of our FY-87 prison admissions?*

Based on computer counts of inmates entering prison during the year, the composition of the newly received offenders was:

Sex: Male	92.8%	Race: Asian	<0.1%
Female	7.2%	Black	38.2%
		Native Amer.	0.1%
Ethnic: Hispanic Origin	0.9%	White	61.7%
Non-Hispanic	99.1%	Unknown	<0.1%
Unknown	<0.1%		

6. *How old were the new inmates received in FY-87?*

Average age of those received in FY-87 was 28.6 years, while the median age was 27 years.

7. *How old must an offender be before he or she can be committed to an adult correctional facility?*

Minimum age for commitment depends on whether a defendant is tried as an adult, and there is no specific age set by statute. Offenders as young as 15 have been tried as adults and committed to prison.

8. *How long does an inmate stay at FRDC after being admitted to prison?*

Ten (10) working days.

9. *Are there any significant changes in the characteristics of offenders admitted to prison over the past several years?*

A larger percentage of our newly received inmates are females, and a slightly larger percentage of inmates are of hispanic ethnic origin. Special needs of these growing segments of the inmate population will need to be examined for future program planning.

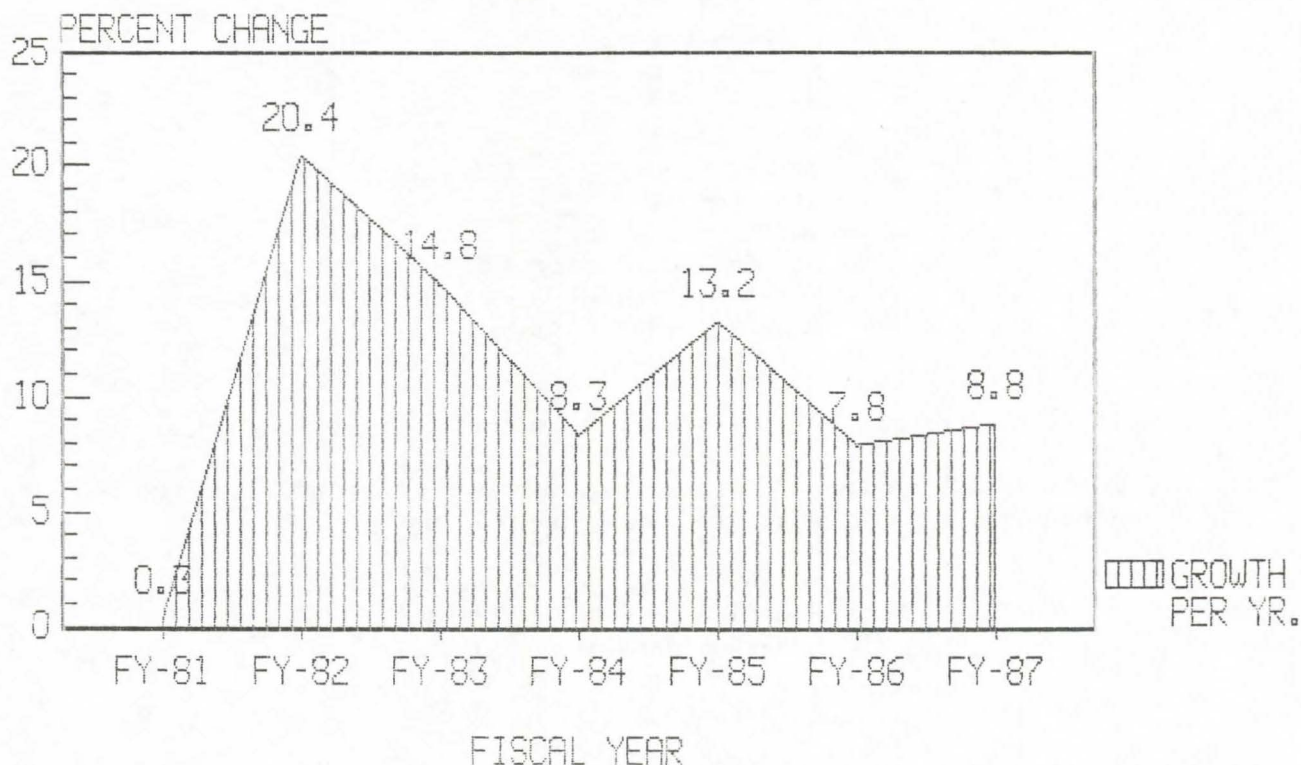
Other changes noted since 1983 are a slightly lower commitment age for the inmate population and an increasing proportion of property offenders in prison.

## IX. Inmate Population Statistics

Missouri's inmate population has doubled since 1980, and has continued growing at a steady pace although not at the accelerated rate of the early 1980s. As the criminal justice system responded to the 1979 revisions of the Missouri Criminal Code, some offenders began serving longer prison sentences and greater numbers of offenders were sentenced to prison terms.

Figure IX-1

RATE OF GROWTH - PERCENT CHANGE IN  
INMATE POPULATION BY FISCAL YEAR  
FY-81 THROUGH FY-87





On December 31, 1987, the inmate population stood at 11,343 persons. There were 535 female and 10,808 male inmates in prison at year's end. There are now approximately 230.7 individuals in prison for every 100,000 state residents.

*1. What counties send the greatest number of offenders to prison?*

Metropolitan counties in the St. Louis and Kansas City regions send the greatest number of inmates to prison. St. Louis City, Jackson County, and St. Louis County are the top three, with over 53% of the inmate population. Counties with smaller urban centers, such as Greene, Boone, Jasper, and Buchanan, also send significant numbers to prison. The top twelve counties are ranked as follows:

St. Louis City	
Jackson County	
St. Louis County	
Greene County	
Boone County	
Jasper County	
Clay County	
Jefferson County	
St. Charles County	
Buchanan County	
Cape Girardeau County	
Cole County	

*2. What is the percentage of violent offenders in prison?*

Offenders with sentences for violent crimes make up 50.5% of the inmate population. These are ranked as follows:

Robbery	18.6%
Homicide	12.6%
Rape/Sex.Assault	9.0%
Assault	6.8%
Kidnapping	3.5%

*3. What percentage of inmates are in prison for non-violent or property offenses?*

49.6 percent of the inmate population in Missouri's prisons are serving sentences for non-violent or property offenses. The top five are ranked as follows:

Burglary	20.4%
Larceny	9.1%
Dangerous Drugs	7.0%
Forgery	2.5%
Negligent Manslaughter	1.8%

Figure IX-2

MO. PRISON POPULATION BY OFFENSE TYPE  
DECEMBER 31, 1987

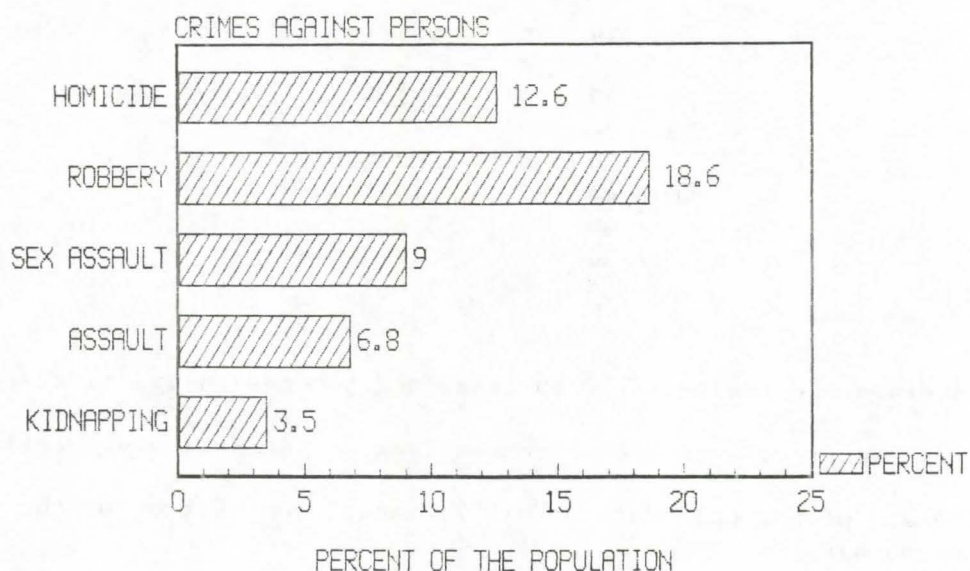
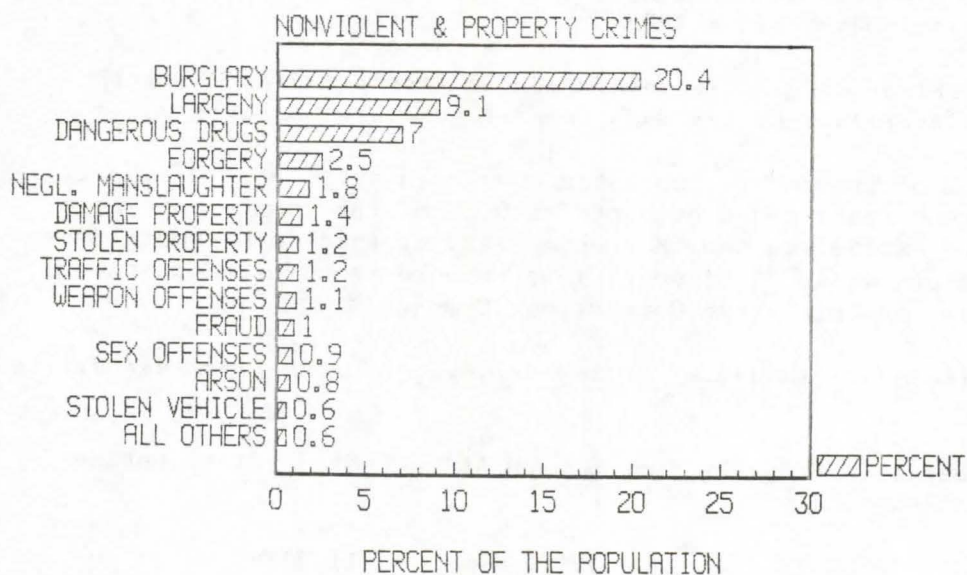


Figure IX-3

MO. PRISON POPULATION BY OFFENSE TYPE  
DECEMBER 31, 1987



4. *What is the age range of Missouri's inmate population?*

Current age distribution for Missouri's inmates, grouped in five year increments, is as follows:

15 - 19	4.57%
20 - 24	23.77%
25 - 29	26.15%
30 - 34	19.56%
35 - 39	12.23%
40 - 44	6.66%
45 - 49	3.32%
50 - 54	1.74%
55 - 59	1.06%
60+	0.83%

The average age (mean) is 30.33 years and the median age is 29 years.

5. *What is the racial and ethnic composition of the prison population?*

At the end of the calendar year 1987, racial composition of the inmate population was:

White	54.01%
Black	45.85%
Native American	0.10%
Asian	0.04%

There has been no significant change in racial composition over the past five years. Hispanic inmates of all races currently make up 0.6% of the population. We have seen a slight increase in the number of hispanic inmates since 1983.

6. *What percent of the inmate population is from outside Missouri? How many Interstate Corrections Compact cases do we have?*

Around 30% of the inmate population was born outside of Missouri. Interstate compact cases account for 0.6% of the inmate population. At the end of 1987 we had 68 inmates serving time in Missouri from other states, while 75 Missouri inmates were transferred to other states via the Interstate Corrections Compact.

7. *What is the distribution of prison inmates over the five custody levels?*

On December 12, 1987, the inmate population custody distribution was as follows:

C-1	1200	11.37%
C-2	3325	31.50%
C-3	2045	19.37%
C-4	2499	23.67%
C-5	1487	14.09%

(Total does not match inmate population due to new inmates



with no ICA/RCA on file or due to other computer program edit requirements.)

8. *Are all inmates housed according to their custody level rating?*

Ninety-four percent of the population is housed in an adequate custody setting. The goal of the classification system is to accurately match an inmate to the facility that best meets his or her needs. Not all inmates are housed in facilities that match their custody level rating, although this is the factor that is given highest priority in assignment or transfer decisions. Approximately 32% of the inmate population resides in facilities that do not match the custody rating of the inmate. Most of these inmates (82%) are housed in facilities that have tighter custody restrictions than are warranted by the individual's custody rating. Approximately 5.7% of the inmate population has been assigned or transferred to a facility which has a lower custody rating than would be warranted by their custody rating.

9. *How many inmate lawsuits are filed each year?*

Approximately 350 new lawsuits are filed each year with approximately 1000 in pending status. These suits will cover all aspects of inmate life, but most cases are civil rights cases filed in federal court.

10. *How many inmate crimes are investigated each year?*

A total of 2661 investigations were carried out by institutional staff during FY-87. This averages 221.75 per month. A total of 289 requests for prosecution were made as a result of the FY-87 investigations.

11. *How many inmate gangs exist in Missouri prisons? How many gang members are there?*

There are a number of organizations which engage in gang-like activity in the prison system. A total of eleven such organizations are known with a combined estimated membership of 1030 members, or roughly 9% of the inmate population.

12. *How much money goes into the Crime Victim's Compensation Fund from prison inmates?*

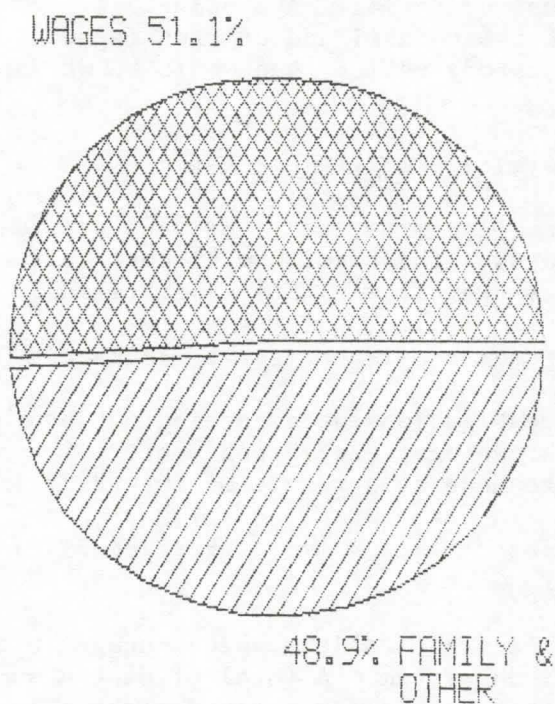
During fiscal year 1987 a total of \$184,144.00 was deposited in the victim's compensation fund by prison inmates.

13. *Do inmates have access to money while in prison? Are they paid for their work?*

Possession of cash by inmates is prohibited; however, those inmates in honor centers and halfway houses often work in the community and can carry cash. Inmate finances are managed through the inmate finance office. Inmate wages are credited electronically to their account in the finance office. In FY-87 inmate wages totalled \$2,313,828.54, while another \$2,212,823.43 was deposited from family contributions.

Figure IX-4

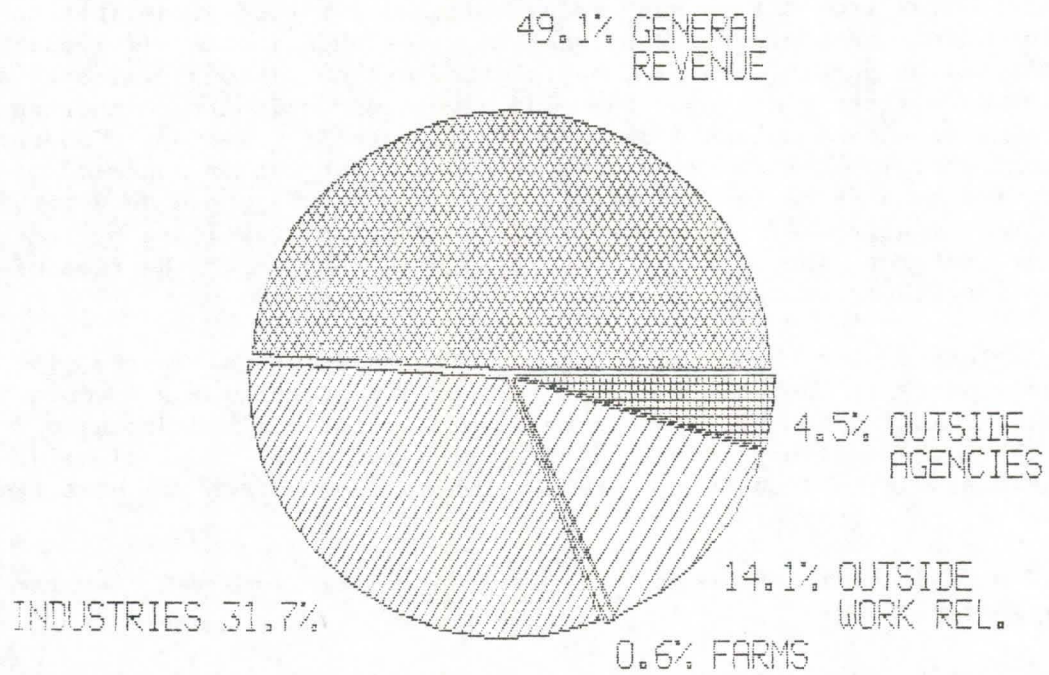
#### SOURCES OF INMATE FUNDS FOR FY-87



TOTAL AMOUNT = \$4,526,651.97

Figure IX-5

INMATE WAGES PAID IN FY-87  
BY SOURCE OF FUNDS



TOTAL PAID = \$2,313,828.54



## X. Prison Release Activity

Except for death sentence inmates or for those offenders committed to prison for life without the possibility of parole, all inmates will eventually be released back into the community. The Parole Board has the authority to release inmates from prison and has established a set of guidelines to aid in determining the appropriate release date for each inmate. If inmates are not released on parole, they may be released on "conditional release" as stipulated by state statute or they may have their prison term shortened for good behavior and be released on a "good time credit release". Generally speaking, most inmates released from prison are subject to a period of supervision by a Probation and Parole Officer once they have been returned to their community. If the conditions placed on their release by the Parole Board are not met, they can be returned to prison to serve the remaining time left on their sentence.

Prison releases have been increasing over the past several years. The release process is the only factor in the prison overcrowding formula that is directly influenced by the Department of Corrections and Human Resources. The challenge to the Parole Board and other correctional professionals is to accurately determine which inmates are the best risk for release.

1. *How many inmates were released under supervision each year for the last five fiscal years?*

The Parole Board's records on four classes of supervised release show the following number of inmates released for the past five years:

	<u>FY-83</u>	<u>FY-84</u>	<u>FY-85</u>	<u>FY-86</u>	<u>FY-87</u>
Board Parole	1577	2077	1971	1698	2247
Conditional Release	529	613	420	624	551
Administrative Parole	279	283	388	249	23
Good Time Credit Release				293	739

Good time credit releases were not authorized until FY-86.

2. *How many parole hearings are held each year?*

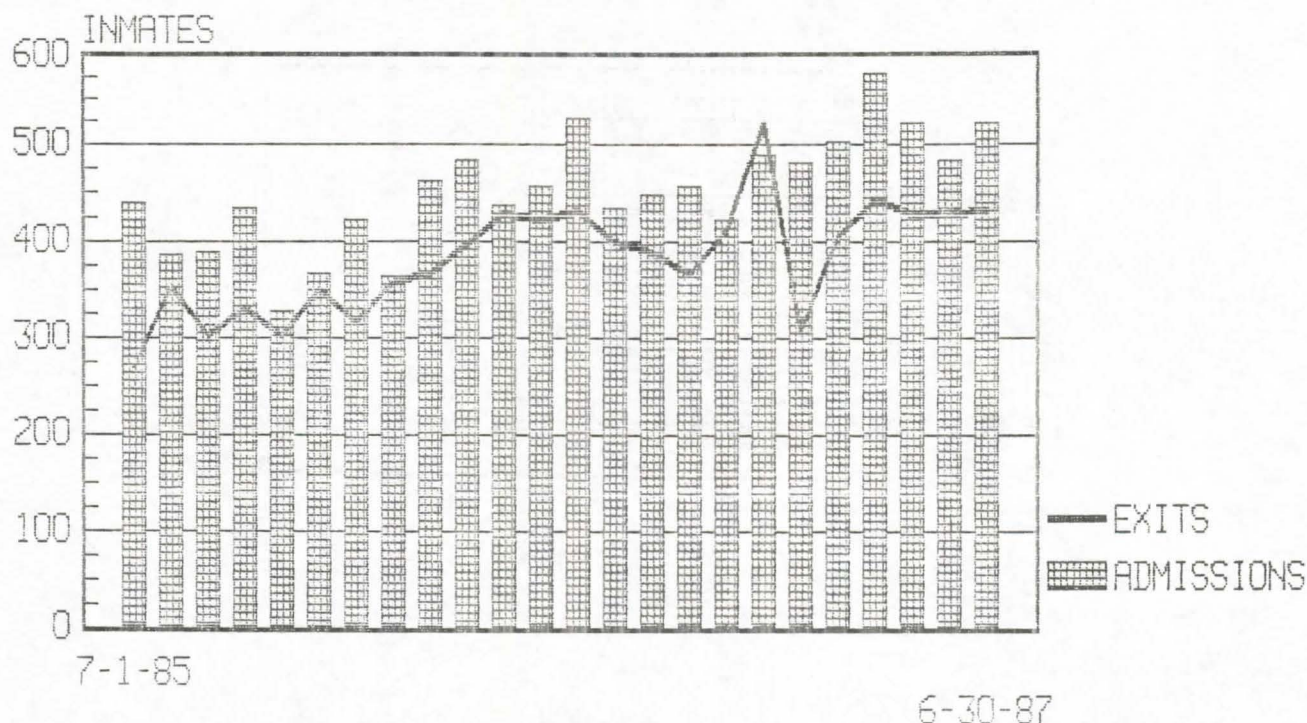
For the fiscal year 1987 there were 4958 parole hearings held. This averages out to over 20 hearings per work day conducted by the Parole Board. In FY-86 there were 4006 parole hearings held.

3. *How many inmates were released from prison in FY-87 as 120 day probation releases?*

466 "120 day probation releases" occurred during FY-87.

Figure X-1

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES  
FOR FY-86 AND FY-87



FISCAL YEARS 1986 AND 1987

4. *What percent of an inmate's sentence is served before being released from prison?*

The concept of serving a percentage of a sentence is misleading due to the great variability in sentence lengths imposed by the courts. Fifty percent of a sentence served in prison prior to release is a meaningless statistic if the range in sentence length imposed for a single offense covers 2 to 99 years as it does for an offense such as Robbery, or 1 year to 30 years as for Arson. Length of stay in prison prior to release is generally discussed as the mean or median length of time served rather than the percentage of sentence served.

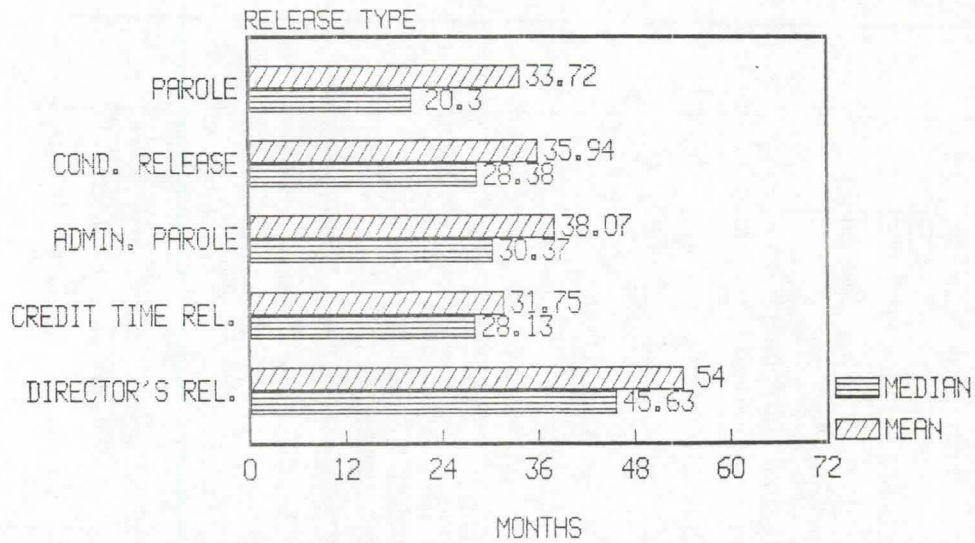
5. *What is the mean and median time served for FY-87 prison releases?*

Mean time served in months for all FY-87 releases was 36.65 months. The median time served was 25.3 months. Appendix four provides a detailed chart of time served figures by release type and offense type.



**Figure X-2**

PRISON TIME SERVED BEFORE RELEASE  
FOR FY-87 RELEASES  
SOURCE: OFFENDER MGMT. INFORMATION SYS.



**Figure X-3**

PRISON TIME SERVED BEFORE RELEASE  
FOR FY-87 RELEASES  
SOURCE: OFFENDER MGMT. INFORMATION SYS.  
PROPERTY/NONVIOLENT OFFENSES

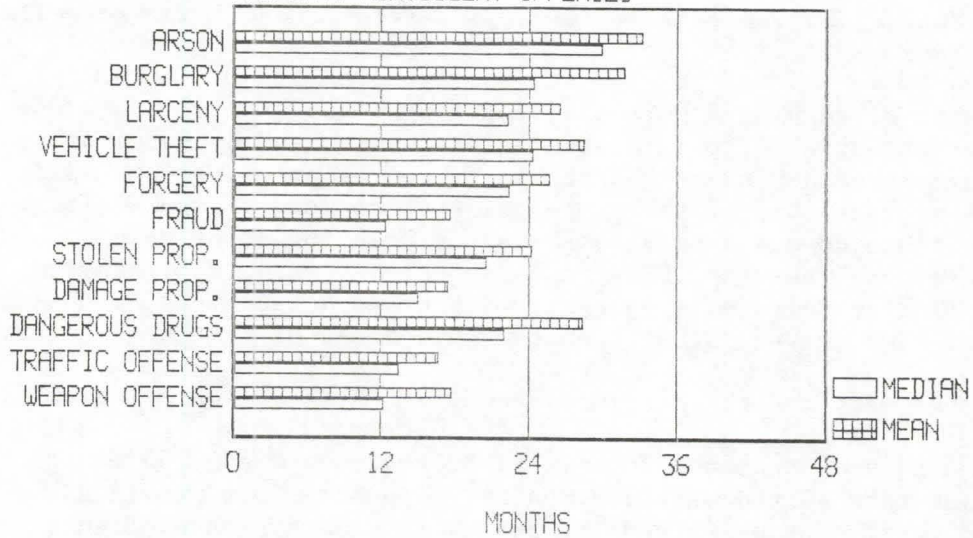




Figure X-4

PRISON TIME SERVED BEFORE RELEASE  
FOR FY-87 RELEASES

SOURCE: OFFENDER MGMT. INFORMATION SYS.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS



## XI. Probation and Parole Caseload

Since 1980 the combined Probation and Parole caseload has grown by 109.6%. Growth in the supervised prison release caseload alone amounted to 63.8% since FY-83, while probation cases grew 29.5% over the same period. Even with the accelerated growth of the parole caseload, probationers outnumber parolees by almost 7 to 1.

Coupled with the increase in caseload, there has been an increase in other elements of the field services workload. Pre-sentence and other field service investigations have increased by 33.5% in five years. Bond (recognizance) investigations are up 94% in five years. Court costs, restitution, and victim's compensation fund collections have grown 59% since FY-83.

Figure XI-1

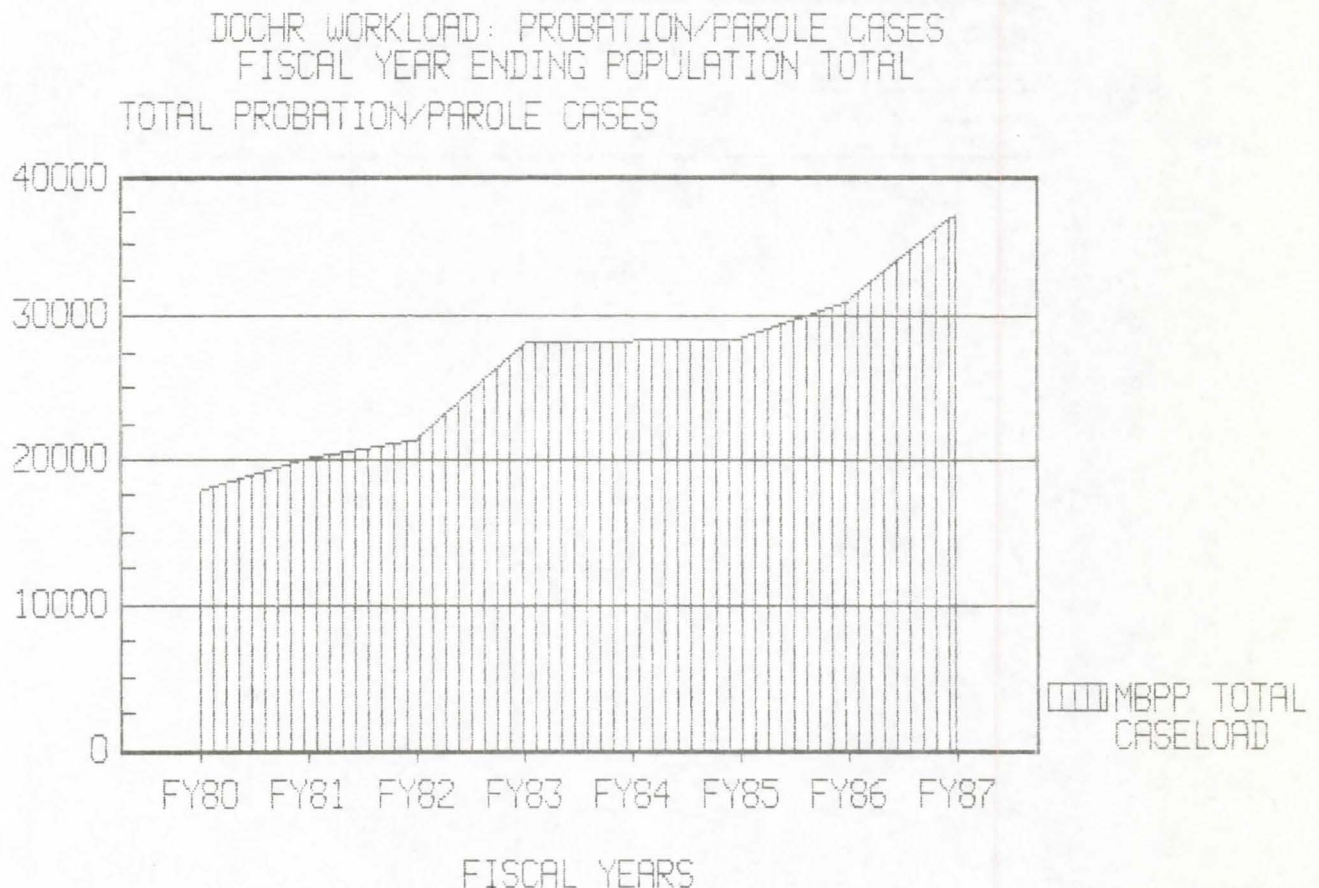
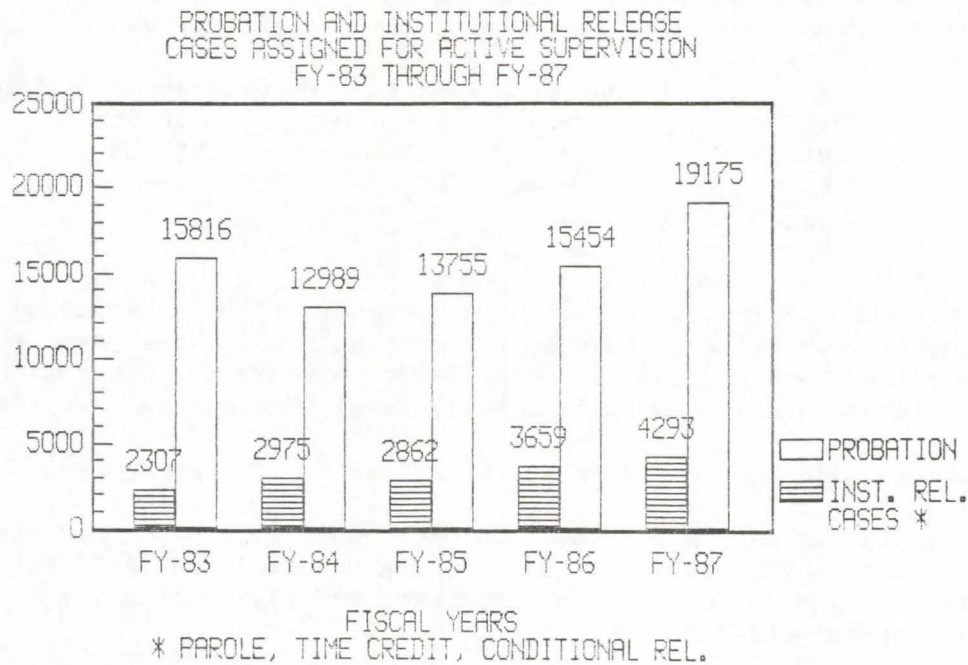


Figure XI-2



1. How much of an increase in staffing and budget appropriations has occurred to help support the increased workload?

Probation and Parole budget appropriations stood at \$19,483,200. for fiscal year 1987, an increase of 78.6% over FY-83 budget levels. Probation and Parole staffing has increased by 34% since FY-83. There are now 482 Probation and Parole officers covering the state caseload.

2. How much does it cost to supervise a probationer or parolee?

On average, \$333.04 is spent on each supervisee per year. When the cost is divided into the total number of client days, the daily cost is \$1.79 per case.

3. What is the average caseload for Probation and Parole officers?

Each officer supervises an average of 75 to 80 cases, which is a mix of probationers and parolees.

4. What is the projected caseload for Probation and Parole?

Long term projections are not available for the Probation and Parole caseload. We anticipate the total caseload will reach 37,565 by June 1988.



5. *How long does someone stay on parole or probation?*

The supervision period varies according to the case and sentence length. Probation terms for FY-87 cases are as follows:

	<u>Felony Probation</u>	<u>Misdemeanor Probation</u>
< = 1 yr.	10.4%	18.0%
>1 - 2 yrs.	17.9%	82.0%
>2 - 3 yrs.	21.4%	-
>3 - 4 yrs.	3.0%	-
>4 - 5 yrs.	47.3%	-

In the case of felony probation, the number of cases receiving longer terms (4-5 years) and the number receiving short terms (less than 1 year) have been increasing since FY-83. Misdemeanor cases with 1-2 year terms have increased from 61.1% to 82.0% over the past five years.

6. *How many misdemeanor and felony probation cases are there?*

The probation caseload is made up of around 49% misdemeanor cases and 51% felony probation cases. At the end of August 1987 there were 13,665 misdemeanor probation cases and 14,149 felony probation cases under active supervision.

7. *How many pre-sentence investigations were processed in fiscal years 1987 and 1986?*

There were 7005 PSIs completed in FY-87, an increase of 14% over the FY-86 total of 6141.

Figure XI-3

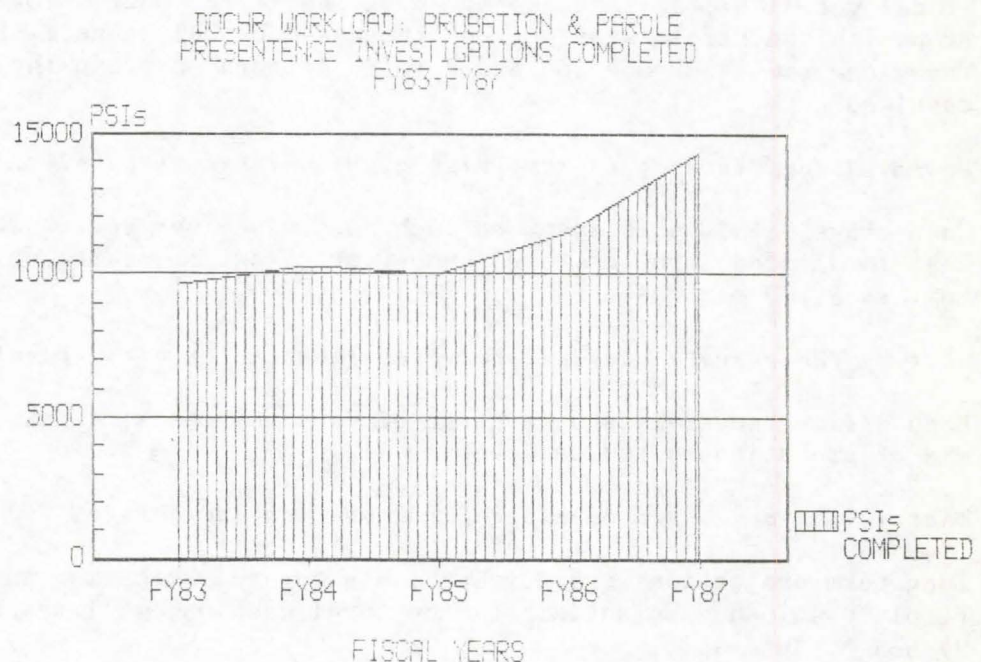
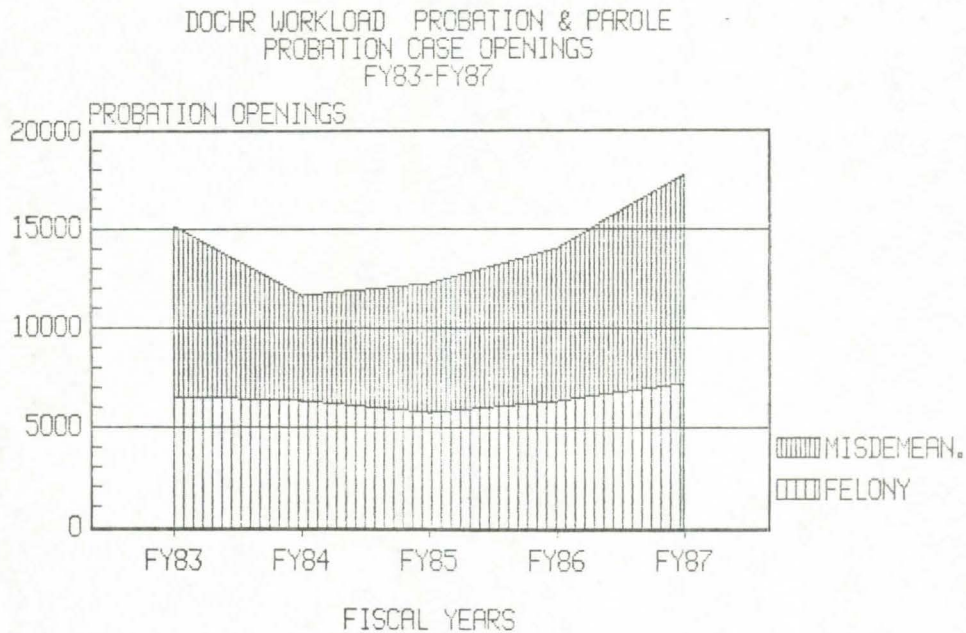


Figure XI-4



8. *How many parole cases abscond each year?*

The number of parole absconders has remained fairly constant over the past 3 years.

	<u>FY-85</u>	<u>FY-86</u>	<u>FY-87</u>
Parole Absconders:	315	317	312

9. *How many volunteers work in Probation and Parole?*

As of the end of August 1987 there were 389 active volunteers working in Probation and Parole activity.

10. *How much is being collected in court costs, restitution, and victim's compensation funds?*

Probation and Parole supervision serves to support the collection of court ordered payments. For fiscal year 1987, a total of \$3,604,300. was collected from Probation and Parole cases. Of that total, \$1,015,500. went to pay court costs, \$2,345,900. went toward restitution payments, and \$243,000. went to the crime victim's compensation fund.

Figure XI-5

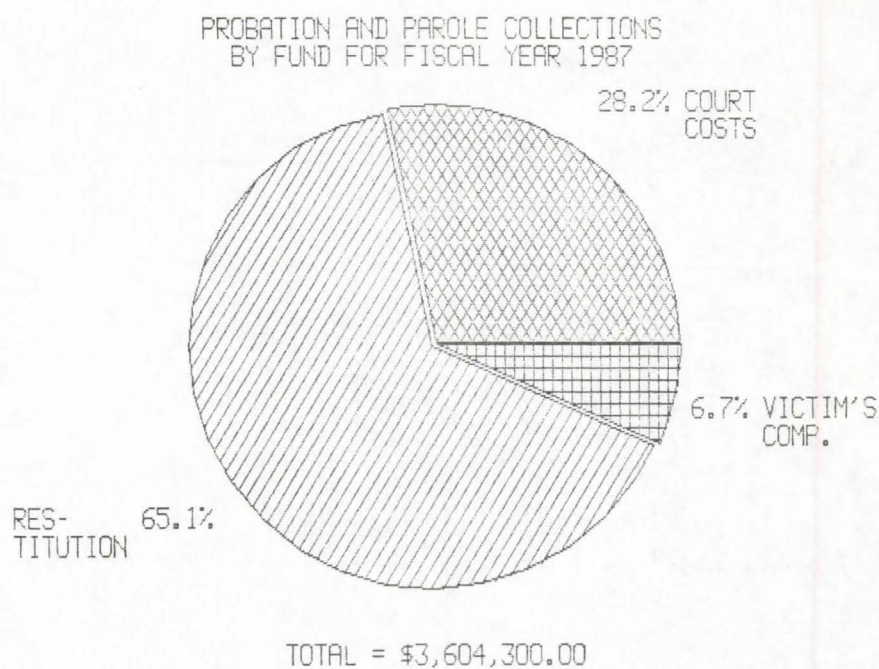
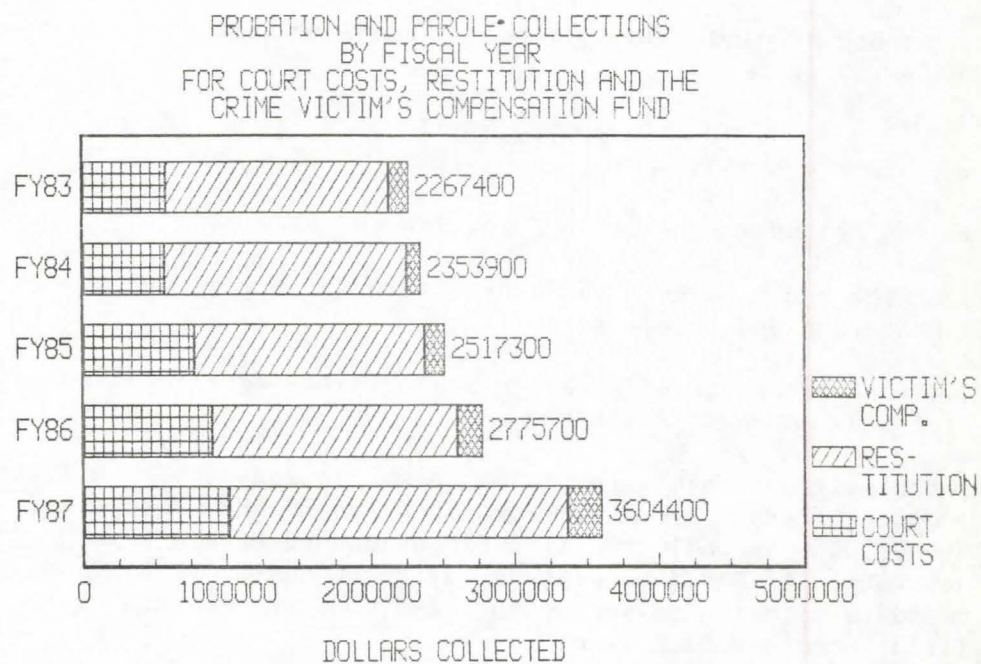


Figure XI-6





11. *What alternatives to imprisonment programs have been implemented in the field supervision area?*

The Community Sentencing Act established a "shock" probation program which allows offenders to be sentenced to prison for a specified term, but with the possibility of being released by the court during the first 120 days. The offender then serves a period of probation supervision. For the period November 1983 through June 1987 there have been 1113 offenders given probation through this program.

The intensive community supervision program has been established to provide an intensified level of control over a select number of "at risk" offenders. The program has served 595 offenders over the period April 1986 to June 1987.

A community based facility has been established in Kansas City to provide a resource for residential custody of parole technical violators. This facility is used to provide an alternative to revocation for clients that do not need to be confined in a correctional facility. The center can house a population of 45 clients.

## XII. Missouri Correctional Industries

Inmates are employed in a wide variety of jobs while serving their sentence. The Missouri Correctional Industries operation provides employment training and job experience for inmates while producing useful products and services. Any state agency or public sub-division can purchase products or services from MCI.

### 1. *What products are available from MCI?*

In general, the inmates produce clothing, furniture, cleaning chemicals, metal products, printing and graphic arts, and provide a laundry and dry cleaning service.

### 2. *How many inmates are employed by MCI?*

Approximately 850 are employed in various manufacturing processes and 50 are working in service capacities. The laundry alone employs 147 inmate workers.

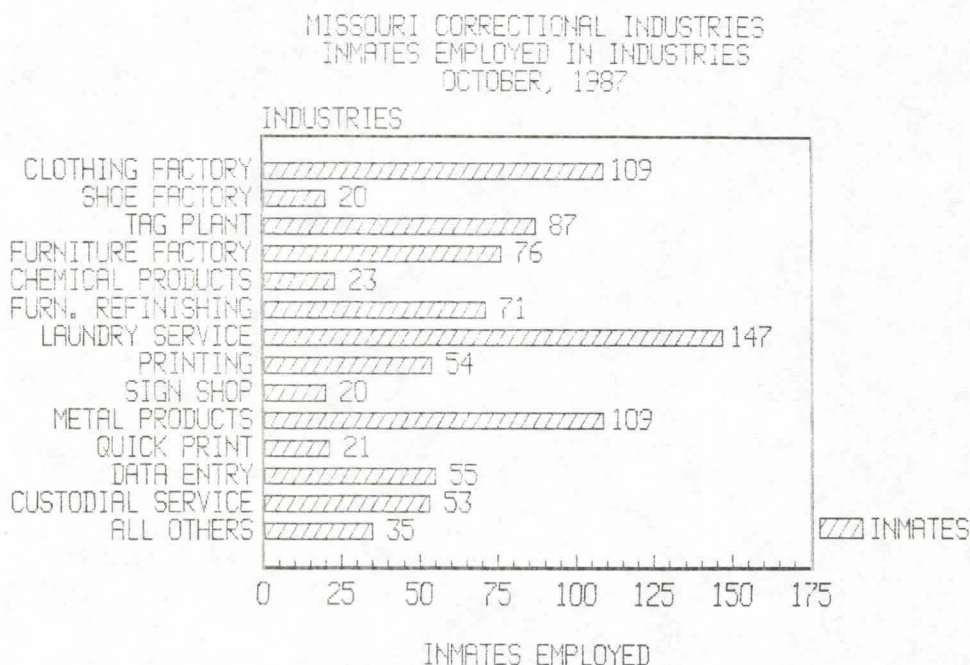
### 3. *What is the amount of wages paid to inmates working for MCI?*

Wage amount depends on whether the inmate is paid by the hour or works under an incentive plan. The average wage paid is around \$2.50 per day.

### 4. *What was the total industry payroll for FY-87?*

A total of \$733,826.85 was paid in inmate wages for MCI workers during FY-87.

Figure XII-1



Appendix 1

**FY-87 COMMITMENT STATISTICS**



# FY-87 COMMITMENTS

Sex: Male 92.8%  
Female 7.2%

Race: White 61.8%  
Black 38.1%  
Asian <.1%  
Am.Indian .1%  
Unknown <.1%

Hispanic Origin: Hispanic .9%  
Non-Hispanic 99.1%

Commitment Age: Mean: 26.96 years Median: 25 years

Birth State: Missouri 69.4% California 3.3%  
Illinois 3.6% Arkansas 3.0%  
Kansas 3.4%

Marital Status: Married 21.6% Widowed .7%  
Divorced 15.1% Unknown .2%  
Never Married 57.8% Common Law <.1%  
Separated 4.5%

Religion: Baptist 30.5% Muslim 2.1%  
No Preference 29.6% Moorish .7%  
Protestant 25.0% Jewish .1%  
Catholic 11.2% Other Non-Christian .6%  
Unknown .2%

	<u>Missouri</u>	<u>Other State</u>
<u>Prior Probations:</u> 0	46.7%	92.6%
1	39.6%	6.1%
2	10.5%	1.0%
3	2.4%	0.2%
4	0.6%	0.1%
5+	0.2%	<0.1%

	<u>Missouri</u>	<u>Other State</u>
<u>Prior Paroles:</u> 0	71.7%	91.6%
1	21.6%	6.4%
2	5.2%	1.6%
3	1.1%	0.4%
4	0.4%	<0.1%
5+	0.1%	<0.1%

	<u>Missouri</u>	<u>Other State</u>
<u>Prior Prison:</u> 0	79.8%	89.1%
1	14.4%	8.1%
2	3.7%	2.0%
3	1.4%	0.5%
4	0.3%	0.2%
5+	<0.1%	0.2%

Dependents/Children:

None Claimed	96.7%
1	1.0%
2	1.1%
3	0.7%
4	0.2%
5	0.2%
>5	0.1%

IQ Test Scores:

Tested 60 or below	- 2.9%
Test 120 or above	- 1.8%
Mean IQ score	- 90.42
Median IQ score	- 91.00

Education - Last Grade Completed

Special Ed.	0.1%	GED	15.8%
No Formal Education	1.7%	1 yr. College	1.6%
1st Grade	<0.1%	2 yr. College	2.0%
2nd Grade	0.1%	3 yr. College	0.3%
3rd Grade	0.2%	4 yr. College	0.7%
4th Grade	0.3%	College Grad.	<0.1%
5th Grade	0.3%	Grad. Work	0.1%
6th Grade	1.3%	Unknown	0.4%
7th Grade	2.8%		
8th Grade	10.9%		
9th Grade	13.1%		
10th Grade	16.2%		
11th Grade	14.3%		
12th Grade	17.6%		

Work History - Employment at Commitment

Cook	5.4%	Welder	5.1%
Janitor	3.7%	Carpenter	6.1%
Mechanic	5.8%	Construction	5.1%
Painter	4.1%	General Labor	18.0%

Note: Only a small minority of inmates claim to be employed at commitment. Total for FY-87 is 185.

Prior Escapes:

	<u>Missouri</u>	<u>Other State</u>
0	92.5%	99.6%
1	7.0%	0.4%
2	0.4%	<0.1%
3	<0.1%	<0.1%
4	<0.1%	0
5+	<0.1%	0

County of Commitment:

St. Louis City	19.0% )	Boone	4.4%
St. Louis County	11.3% ) metro area	Cole	1.2%
Jackson County	14.4% )	Greene	4.3%
		Clay	2.6%
		Buchanan	2.1%
		Jasper	2.3%

Offenses:

<u>Violent Crimes</u>	22.3%	Homicide	2.9%
		Robbery	8.1%
		Sex. Assault	4.3%
		Assault	5.9%
		Kidnapping	1.1%
<u>Non-Violent Crimes</u>	77.7%	Burglary	27.0%
		Larceny	15.3%
		Dangerous Drugs	12.0%
		Forgery	4.7%
		Damage to Property	2.7%
		Weapon Offenses	2.7%
		Traffic Offenses	2.6%
		Fraud	2.5%
		Stolen Property	1.9%
		Negl. Manslaughter	1.6%
		Arson	1.2%
		Sex Offenses	1.2%
		Stolen Vehicle	1.0%
		All Others	1.3%

Sentence Length:

1 year	4.2%	>8 - 9	0.3%
>1 - 2	20.5%	>9 - 10	5.1%
>2 - 3	23.6%	>10 - 15	3.9%
>3 - 4	8.5%	>15 - 20	1.5%
>4 - 5	20.8%	>20 - 25	0.8%
>5 - 6	2.2%	>25 - 30	0.7%
>6 - 7	5.1%	>30 - 50	<0.1%
>7 - 8	0.9%	>50 - Life	<0.1%
		Life	1.8%

Mean Sentence Length: 60.24 months      Median Sentence Length: 48 months

Plea in Court:

Not Guilty	8.2%
Guilty	91.8%
Nolo Contendere	>0.1%

Felony Class:

A	4.7%
B	5.3%
C	32.2%
D	7.4%
No Class	14.2%
Old Code	<0.1%
Unknown	36.0%



Appendix 2

**POPULATION STATISTICS**  
**as of 12/31/87**

Total Population: 11,343

**POPULATION STATISTICS**  
**(Male & Female)**  
**as of 12/31/87**

**Commitment Age:**

Average Age: 26.95                      Median Age: 25                      Modal: 20

**Current Age:**

Average Age: 30.33                      Median Age: 29                      Modal: 25

**Race:**

Asian: 0.04%	Black: 45.85%	Am. Indian: 0.10%
White: 54.01%	Unknown: 0.00%	
		Hispanics: 0.6%
		(of all races)

**Sex:**

Females: 4.7%                      Males: 95.3%

**Religion:**

Protestant:	28.5%	Baptist:	28.2%
No Preference:	26.1%	Catholic:	11.3%
Jewish:	0.1%	Other Non-Christian:	1.8%
Muslim:	2.6%	Moorish:	0.4%
Unknown:	0.8%		

**Marital Status:**

Never Married:	56.9%	Widowed:	1.1%
Married:	21.4%	Common-Law:	0.1%
Divorced:	15.2%	Divorced & Remarried:	0.0%
Separated:	4.6%	Widowed & Remarried:	0.0%
Unknown:	0.7%		

**County of Commitment:**

St. Louis City:	23.1%	Jasper County:	2.0%
Jackson County:	16.5%	Jefferson County:	1.6%
St. Louis County:	14.0%	Buchanan County:	1.5%
Greene County:	3.8%	Cape Girardeau County:	1.4%
Boone County:	3.3%	St. Charles County:	1.4%
Clay County:	2.0%	Cole County:	1.3%
Outstate:	0.6%	All Others:	27.4%

**Education Claimed at Commitment:**

Special Ed:	0.1%
Sixth Grade or Less:	4.6%
Seventh Grade:	3.2%
Eighth Grade:	11.0%
Ninth Grade:	13.5%
Tenth Grade:	16.2%
Eleventh Grade:	12.8%
Twelfth Grade/GED:	32.7%
College - 1 year:	1.8%
2 years:	2.1%
3 years:	0.5%
4 years:	0.6%
College Degree, Graduate Work, Masters or Ph.D.:	0.2%
Other/Unknown:	0.7%

**Most Serious Offense on File:**

<b>Violent Crimes:</b>	<b>50.5%</b>	Homicide:	12.6%
		Robbery:	18.6%
		Sexual Assault:	9.0%
		Assault:	6.8%
		Kidnapping:	3.5%
<b>Non-Violent Crimes:</b>	<b>49.6%</b>	Burglary:	20.4%
		Larceny:	9.1%
		Dangerous Drugs:	7.0%
		Forgery:	2.5%
		Negl. Manslaughter:	1.8%
		Damage Property:	1.4%
		Stolen Property:	1.2%
		Traffic Offenses:	1.2%
		Weapon Offenses:	1.1%
		Fraud:	1.0%
		Sex Offenses:	0.9%
		Arson:	0.8%
		Stolen Vehicle:	0.6%
		All Others:	0.6%

**Length of Sentence (does not include "Lifers"):**

Average Length: 9.34 yrs.      Median: 7 yrs.      Modal: 5 yrs.

\*\*\*

Planning/Research/Evaluation Unit  
Missouri Dept. of Corrections  
and Human Resources

/mrb



Total MALE Population: 10,808

**MALE POPULATION STATISTICS**  
**as of 12/31/87**

**Commitment Age:**

Average Age:	26.82	Median Age:	25	Modal:	20
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**Current Age:**

Average Age:	30.27	Median Age:	28	Modal:	25
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**Race:**

Asian:	0.05%	Black:	45.88%	Am.Indian:	0.09%
White:	53.93%	Unknown:	0.06%	Hispanics:	0.6%
				(of all races)	

**Religion:**

Protestant:	28.7%	Baptist:	28.0%
No Preference:	26.3%	Catholic:	11.3%
Jewish:	0.1%	Other Non-Christian:	1.9%
Muslim:	2.6%	Moorish:	0.4%
Unknown:	0.8%		

**Marital Status:**

Never Married:	57.7%	Widowed:	0.8%
Married:	21.2%	Common-Law:	0.0%
Divorced:	15.0%	Divorced & Remarried:	0.0%
Separated:	4.4%	Widowed & Remarried:	0.0%
Unknown:	0.7%		

**County of Commitment:**

St. Louis City:	23.6%	Jasper County:	2.0%
Jackson County:	16.5%	Jefferson County:	1.6%
St. Louis County:	13.6%	Buchanan County:	1.5%
Greene County:	3.7%	St. Charles County:	1.5%
Boone County:	3.2%	Cape Girardeau County:	1.4%
Clay County:	2.0%	Cole County:	1.3%
Outstate:	0.6%	All Others:	27.4%

**Education Claimed at Commitment:**

Special Ed:	0.1%
Sixth Grade or Less:	4.6%
Seventh Grade:	3.3%
Eighth Grade:	11.1%
Ninth Grade:	13.7%
Tenth Grade:	16.2%
Eleventh Grade:	12.8%
Twelfth Grade/GED:	32.2%
College - 1 year:	1.7%
2 years:	2.2%
3 years:	0.5%
4 years:	0.6%
College Degree, Graduate Work, Masters or Ph.D.:	0.2%
Other/Unknown:	0.7%

**Most Serious Offense on File:**

<b>Violent Crimes:</b>	<b>51.4%</b>	Homicide:	12.5%
		Robbery:	19.0%
		Sexual Assault:	9.4%
		Assault:	6.9%
		Kidnapping:	3.6%
<b>Non-Violent Crimes:</b>	<b>48.3%</b>	Burglary:	21.1%
		Larceny:	8.2%
		Dangerous Drugs:	6.8%
		Forgery:	2.1%
		Negl. Manslaughter:	1.6%
		Damage Property:	1.4%
		Stolen Property:	1.2%
		Traffic Offenses:	1.2%
		Weapon Offenses:	1.1%
		Sex Offenses:	0.9%
		Fraud:	0.8%
		Arson:	0.8%
		Stolen Vehicle:	0.7%
		All Others:	0.4%

**Length of Sentence (does not include "Lifers"):**

Average Length: 9.47 yrs.      Median: 7 yrs.      Modal: 5 yrs.

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Planning/Research/Evaluation Unit  
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Total FEMALE Population: 535

**FEMALE POPULATION STATISTICS**  
as of 12/31/87

**Commitment Age:**

Average Age:	29.53	Median Age:	28	Modal:	26
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**Current Age:**

Average Age:	31.58	Median Age:	30	Modal:	27
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**Race:**

White:	54.95%	Black:	44.67%	Am.Indian:	0.19%
Unknown:	0.19%			Hispanics:	1.1%
				(of all races)	

**Religion:**

Protestant:	25.3%	Baptist:	33.3%
No Preference:	23.4%	Catholic:	12.5%
Jewish:	0.4%	Other Non-Christian:	0.2%
Muslim:	3.9%	Moorish:	0.6%
Unknown:	0.4%		

**Marital Status:**

Never Married:	40.2%	Separated:	7.9%
Married:	24.9%	Widowed:	6.9%
Divorced:	19.4%	Common-Law:	0.7%

**County of Commitment:**

St. Louis County:	21.5%	Jefferson County:	1.7%
Jackson County:	15.5%	Buchanan County:	1.7%
St. Louis City:	14.2%	Callaway County:	1.7%
Boone County:	5.4%	Cole County:	1.5%
Greene County:	5.2%	Ray County:	1.3%
Clay County:	2.8%	Livingston County:	1.1%
Cape Gir. County:	2.6%	New Madrid County:	1.1%
Jasper County:	2.2%	St. Francois County:	1.1%
Oustate:	0.4%	All Others:	19.3%

**Length of Sentence (does not include "Lifers"):**

Average Length:	6.64 yrs.	Median:	5 yrs.	Modal:	5 yrs.
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**Education Claimed at Commitment:**

Fifth Grade or Less:	2.5%
Sixth Grade:	0.2%
Seventh Grade:	2.1%
Eighth Grade:	8.2%
Ninth Grade:	10.1%
Tenth Grade:	14.9%
Eleventh Grade:	12.8%
Twelfth Grade/GED:	43.2%
College - 1 year:	2.9%
2 years:	1.7%
3 years:	0.4%
4 years:	0.8%
College Degree, Graduate Work, Masters or Ph.D.:	0.2%

**Most Serious Offense on File:**

<b>Violent Crimes:</b>	<b>31.8%</b>	Homicide:	14.6%
		Robbery:	9.5%
		Assault:	4.5%
		Kidnapping:	1.7%
		Sexual Assault:	1.5%
<b>Non-Violent Crimes:</b>	<b>68.2%</b>	Larceny:	26.4%
		Forgery:	11.0%
		Dangerous Drugs:	9.7%
		Burglary:	6.0%
		Negl.Manslaughter:	5.0%
		Fraud:	4.1%
		Weapon Offenses:	1.5%
		Arson:	0.9%
		Stolen Property:	0.7%
		Traffic Offenses:	0.7%
		Commercial Sex:	0.6%
		Damage Property:	0.6%
		Family Offenses:	0.4%
		Obstructing Police:	0.4%
		Stolen Vehicle:	0.2%

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Planning/Research/Evaluation Unit  
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Appendix 3

**INMATE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM SCORES**  
**as of 12/12/87**

## CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM SCORE DEFINITIONS

The following classification score definitions give a brief overview of some of the major factors used to determine treatment needs and custody levels:

### MEDICAL AND HEALTH CARE NEEDS

- 5 - Hospitalization required - acute or serious illness or disability;
- 4 - 24 hour daily nursing supervision - close observation required;
- 3 - Daily nursing supervision - need frequent treatment or observation;
- 2 - Routine sick call - occasional or minor health needs;
- 1 - no medical problems;

### MENTAL HEALTH CARE NEEDS

- 5 - Severe impairment - special/residential psychiatric treatment;
- 4 - Moderate impairment - medication, supervision and regular clinic care;
- 3 - Mild impairment - adjustment disorder needing regular clinic care;
- 2 - Minimal impairment - mild personality disorder needing group therapy;
- 1 - Emotionally stable - no identified impairment

### PUBLIC RISK ASSESSMENT

- 5 - 10+ years of prison term remaining and/or detainer or hold filed for capital offense or life sentence;
- 4 - 7 to 10 years of term remaining and/or current sex offender;
- 3 - 4 to 7 years of term remaining and/or prior sex offender;
- 2 - 1 to 4 years of term remaining and/or misdemeanor detainer filed;
- 1 - Less than 12 months remaining until release

### INSTITUTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT

- 5 - Assaulted staff or has a supervised escape or other major conduct violation;
- 4 - Assaulted inmates, threatened staff or inmates or has had continued conduct violations at level 4 (or 1 year of good adjustment at level 5);
- 3 - Institutional substance abuse or continued conduct violations at level 3 (or 6 months good adjustment at level 4);
- 2 - Poor adjustment at a Halfway House or Honor Center or continued violations at level 2 (or 6 months good adjustment at level 3);
- 1 - Acceptable institutional adjustment or 90 days good adjustment at level 2

### EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

- 5 - Severe educational impairment - grade level 0-2;
- 4 - Moderate educational impairment - grade level 3-5;
- 3 - Mild educational impairment - grade level 6-8;
- 2 - Minimal educational impairment - grade level 8;
- 1 - Educationally prepared



#### VOCATIONAL TRAINING NEEDS

- 5 - No skills training;
- 4 - Unskilled employment history;
- 3 - Semi-skilled;
- 2 - Skilled with stable employment history;
- 1 - Vocationally trained

#### WORK SKILLS

- 5 - Very poor work history or refuses to work;
- 4 - Poor work history - supervision required;
- 3 - Sporadic work history - unskilled - satisfactory work reports;
- 2 - Stable work history - undergoing training - satisfactory work reports;
- 1 - Stable work history - completed training - satisfactory work reports

#### PROXIMITY TO RELEASE/FAMILY TIES

- 5 - Documented need to be assigned near family;
- 4 - Regular visitation;
- 3 - No critical need to be near family;
- 2 - Sporadic visits - minimal family contact;
- 1 - No family who will visit

**INMATE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM SCORES**  
**as of 12-12-87**

	<u>Total Population</u> N = 11343				
	1	2	3	4	5
Medical	65.82	29.13	4.21	0.61	0.23
Mental Health	22.10	69.58	7.49	0.59	0.23
Public Risk	16.69	27.23	14.13	20.67	21.28
Institutional Risk	50.34	21.38	12.17	8.27	7.83
Educational	46.56	29.41	14.67	7.32	2.04
Vocational	16.27	9.54	28.88	23.76	21.55
Work Skills	8.61	21.98	46.20	17.38	7.62
Family Proximity	5.29	10.85	48.51	34.77	0.58

	<u>Female Inmates</u> N = 522				
	1	2	3	4	5
Medical	46.36	49.81	2.87	0.77	0.19
Mental Health	34.29	61.49	3.26	0.77	0.19
Public Risk	23.37	35.63	14.56	15.33	11.11
Institutional Risk	64.56	27.39	5.56	1.34	1.15
Educational	60.15	33.33	4.79	1.53	0.19
Vocational	27.39	5.94	19.73	19.16	27.78
Work Skills	10.92	16.48	47.89	19.73	4.98
Family Proximity	4.41	8.62	73.75	13.22	0.00

	<u>Male Inmates</u> N = 10622				
	1	2	3	4	5
Medical	66.78	28.11	4.27	0.60	0.24
Mental Health	21.50	69.98	7.70	0.58	0.26
Public Risk	16.36	26.81	14.11	20.94	21.78
Institutional Risk	49.64	21.09	12.49	8.61	8.16
Educational	45.90	29.21	15.16	7.61	2.13
Vocational	15.72	9.72	29.33	23.99	21.25
Work Skills	8.49	22.25	46.12	15.39	7.75
Family Proximity	5.33	10.96	47.27	35.83	0.61

Appendix 4

TIME SERVED: LENGTH OF STAY IN MONTHS  
PRIOR TO RELEASE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987 RELEASES.



**TIME SERVED: LENGTH OF STAY IN MONTHS  
PRIOR TO RELEASE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987 RELEASES.**

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>
Total Releases*	36.66	25.3
<u>Release Type</u>		
Parole Release	33.75	20.30
Conditional Release	35.88	28.37
Administrative Parole Release	38.07	30.37
Credit Time Release	31.75	28.13
Director's Release	54.00	45.63
<u>Offense Type</u>		
Homicide	114.79	99.27
Manslaughter	46.11	36.50
Kidnapping	61.74	60.83
Sexual Assault	55.39	40.50
Robbery	70.03	62.33
Assault	36.72	30.13
Arson	33.24	29.93
Burglary	31.77	24.43
Larceny	26.51	22.23
Vehicle Theft	28.43	24.30
Forgery	25.66	22.37
Fraud	17.58	12.40
Stolen Property	24.23	20.55
Damage Property	17.52	15.10
Dangerous Drugs	28.37	22.00
Weapon Offenses	17.66	12.13
Traffic Offenses	16.65	13.40

## Appendix 5

### PROBATION AND PAROLE CLIENT DEMOGRAPHICS

# PROBATION AND PAROLE CLIENT DEMOGRAPHICS

## Sex

Male	84.2%
Female	15.8%

## Race

Asian	<0.1%
Black	22.4%
Native American	0.1%
White	76.6%
Unknown	0.9%

## Marital Status

Common-Law	0.1%
Divorced	15.1%
Married	27.5%
Separated	5.2%
Single	51.2%
Widow/Widower	0.8%

## Number of Dependents

0	46.3%
1	20.4%
2	16.0%
3	9.6%
4	4.6%
5	1.9%
6	0.7%
>6	0.5%

## Place of Birth

Missouri	62.8%
Other State	36.4%
Foreign Country	0.8%

## Occupation

Unemployable	5.2%
Unskilled	65.3%
Semi Skilled	19.8%
Skilled	5.4%
Clerical	0.9%
Sales	1.6%
Student	0.6%
Other	1.2%

## Education Level

GED	7.0%
Grade 1	0.1%
2	0.1%
3	0.1%
4	0.2%
5	0.3%
6	0.7%
7	1.9%
8	7.2%
9	9.6%
10	14.0%
11	14.8%
12	32.7%

1 yr. College	3.7%
2 yr. College	3.4%
3 yr. College	1.3%
4 yr. College	2.2%
BS/BA Degree	0.2%
Graduate Work	0.2%
Masters Degree	0.1%
Ph.D.	0.1%
Special Ed.	<0.1%
1 yr. Vocat. School	<0.1%
2 yr. Vocat. School	<0.1%
3 yr. Vocat. School	0
4 yr. Vocat. School	<0.1%

## Sentence Type

Diversion	0.9%
Consecutive Parole	0.7%
Concurrent Parole	6.8%
Single Parole	7.9%
Suspended Execution of Sentence-Probation	33.4%
Suspended Imposition of Sentence-Probation	50.3%



Probation & Parole Client Demographics  
Page 2

Offense Type

Homicide	1.8%
Kidnapping	0.2%
Sex. Assault	2.6%
Robbery	3.5%
Assault	5.2%

Violent Offenses 13.3%

Traffic Offenses	26.4%
Larceny	14.4%
Dangerous Drugs	13.4%
Burglary	11.1%
Fraud	5.9%
Forgery	3.1%
Stolen Vehicle	2.6%
Weapon Offenses	2.6%
Stolen Property	2.4%
Sex Offenses	1.7%
Other	3.1%

Non-Violent Offenses 86.7%

Sentence Length

0 - 1 yr.	6.0%
>1 - 2 yrs.	41.3%
>2 - 3 yrs.	12.3%
>3 - 4 yrs.	3.2%
>4 - 5 yrs.	30.6%
>5 - 6 yrs.	0.6%
>6 - 7 yrs.	1.2%

>7 - 8 yrs.	0.5%
>8 - 9 yrs.	0.1%
>9 - 10 yrs.	1.9%
>10 to 15 yrs.	0.9%
>15 to 20 yrs.	0.5%
>20 yrs.	0.5%
Life Term	0.4%

Age at Conviction

15	<0.1%
16	0.1%
17	2.4%
18	5.2%
19	6.0%
20	5.9%
21	5.9%
22	6.0%
23	5.6%

24	5.6%
25	5.1%
>25-30	19.8%
>30-35	12.4%
>35-40	7.9%
>40-45	4.8%
>45-50	3.1%
51+	4.3%

Average (mean) age at conviction: 28.71

Median age at conviction: 26

Sentencing County

St. Louis City	9.3%
Jackson County	7.6%
St. Louis County	21.2%
Boone	5.6%
St. Charles	3.4%
Greene	2.7%
Jefferson	2.5%
Franklin	2.4%

Clay	2.2%
Cape Girardeau	2.0%
Cole	2.0%
Platte	1.5%
Cass	1.4%
Callaway	1.4%
Jasper	1.3%
Buchanan	1.0%
Scott	1.0%

Probation & Parole Client Demographics  
Page 3

Prior Prison Term

None	90.8%
1	6.1%
2	1.8%
3	0.7%
4+	0.3%

Prior Non Prison Term

None	63.6%
1	24.0%
2	7.7%
3	2.8%
4+	0.9%

Alcohol Involved in Offense

Yes	46.3%
No	53.7%

Employed at Time of Offense

Yes	57.7%
No	42.3%